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VOL. XXVII NO. 68 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Surrender Of Memel, 'Fait Accompli'?

FOREIGN MINISTER'S 'DEAL' WITH RIBBENTROP

BUT PRESIDENT TO BATTLE FOR LIFE

Extraordinary Session Of Parliament Convoked

BERLIN, March 21.

A belief is growing in political circles here that the return of Memel to Germany to all intents and purposes has been settled during the interview between Herr Ribbentrop and the Lithuanian Foreign Minister yesterday.

The visit is described as a courtesy call, but lasted three quarters of an hour.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT CONVOKED

KAUNAS, March 21.

Owing to the serious situation resulting from the Nazi attitude over Memel, an extraordinary meeting of the Lithuanian Parliament has been convoked for the morning.

The Government will make a statement.

Following talk in Berlin between M. Urdshis and Herr von Ribbentrop the Lithuanian Political circles believe that the Reich is supporting Memel German separatists.

President Smetona and Premier Mirons have appealed to Lithuanian youth "to strengthen their resistance."—Reuter.

COLLECTIVE RESISTANCE

Powers' Plans To Meet Nazi Aggression

LONDON, March 21.

The rapid drawing up of a joint declaration by Britain, France, Soviet Union and other Powers which will make clear that any further acts of aggression will meet with collective resistance is now being negotiated in London and other European capitals, says Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent.

The initiative for this move has been taken by Britain and France as it is felt such a step will be the quickest and most efficacious way for preparing in advance against the danger of any new sudden aggressive move. The step follows quickly upon the Soviet suggestions that interested Democratic powers should at once hold a conference to define

(Continued on Page 3 col. 4).

Poland Wants Time

WARSAW, March 21.

The British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard, called on the Foreign Minister and is believed to have communicated Britain's proposed diplomatic measures for the opinion of Col. Beck.

It is thought here that Col. Beck is unwilling to commit himself to any rapid realignment of the policy hitherto pursued, namely of not joining any bloc. He is hardly likely to do so before his visit to London on April 3. When a thorough discussion of Poland's attitude is expected.

It is pointed out that Poland already has an alliance with France and commitments with Rumania.—Reuter.

NAZIS STRENGTHEN FRONTIER DEFENCES

METZ, March 21.

A hurried strengthening of Germany's frontier defences is going on across the border, it is reported here. Workmen of all trades are busy day and night under the direction of engineer officers. A number of whom were sent to the Frontier on Saturday night.

A hundred tank traps are being constructed about a mile from the French frontier. It is stated that once these tank "tombs" are finished, Germans will begin building reinforced concrete pill-boxes, cleverly camouflaged, for sheltering machineguns.

The frontier is patrolled night and day by German 'S.S. Guards' armed with rifles.—Reuter.

FRANCE STRIKES

PARIS, Mar. 21.

The French economic negotiations with Germany have been suspended, according to Agence Economique, which adds that officials conducting the negotiations have returned to Paris.—Reuter

REPORT OF NAZI DEMAND DENIED

BUDAPEST, March 21.

Official circles deny the reports of German demands asking for passage of German troops through Hungarian territory.

The relation between Hungary and Rumania is not too cordial. Both sides have taken precautions on the frontier, but further developments will largely depend on the general international situation.

It is quite conceivable that Germany might encourage Hungary's aims in Transylvania, but at present all is quiet on the Eastern Frontier.—Reuter.

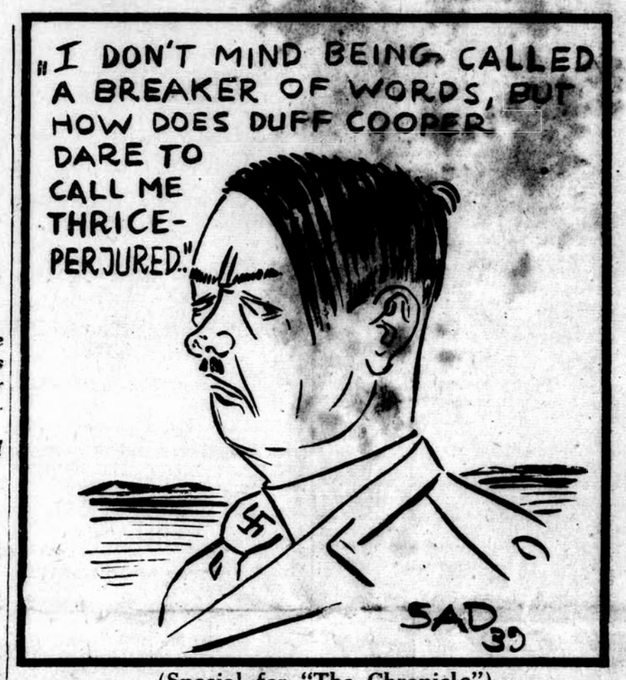
STOP PRESS

GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO LITHUANIA

PARIS, March 21.

A German note demanding the evacuation of Memel territory within five days is reported to have been handed to M. Urbahis, the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, in an interview with Herr Von Ribbentrop in Berlin according to a Kaunas telegram.

The report states that if Lithuania refuses the terms German troops would be concentrated on the frontier and would march into Lithuania but if the Note is accepted Lithuanian frontiers would be guaranteed and the right of the use of the port conceded.—Reuter.



(Special for "The Chronicle")

BOMB OUTRAGE IN SLOVAKIA

Forty Arrested Sequel To Attack On Nazis

BERLIN, March 21.

Over forty were arrested in connection with bomb outrages in Tyrnau near Bratislava, in which a bomb was thrown on the house of a German district leader and at a German in the street. Neither bomb caused injuries.—Reuter.

REBUFF TO NAZI DEMAND

CALCUTTA, March 21.

It is understood that Count Podewils Durmidz, Consul-General for Germany in Calcutta, asked the Consul for Czechoslovakia in Calcutta to hand over charge.

It is understood that Dr. T. V. Tousek, Consul for Czechoslovakia, has declined to hand over charge.—United Press.

SITUATION IN DAMASCUS

DAMASCUS, March 21.

Sand-bags have been piled into the form of blockhouses by French troops, who occupied strategic points yesterday, following Nationalist disorders. The first action of the French troops was to destroy the barricades erected by the demonstrators. Most of the barricades were formed by overturned lorries and blocks of stone, surrounded by barbed wire, which was linked up with the City's lighting supply and electrified.

The town was quiet to-day but many shop-keepers emptied their shops in the face of possible looting.

A number of leading agitators were arrested at dawn.—Reuter.

Memel Nazi Leaders' Hopes

MEMEL, March 21.

Herr Neumann, the Memel Nazi leader, informed Reuter that he expected Lithuania "to surrender Memel territory in the near future."—Reuter.

Japan Gets Perturbed

Anglo-French-Soviet Move And Far Eastern Policy

TOKYO, March 21

A suggestion that Britain, France and Russia will be obliged to modify their Eastern policy owing to the developments in the European situation is made by the Japanese Press.

The newspaper "Mijako Shimbun" says that Japan cannot but pay serious attention to the future course of events, because Europe is now exposed to serious danger owing to the strengthening of the Axis between Britain, France and Russia against Germany.—Reuter.

Diet Rejects Demand For Official Recognition Of Islam

TOKYO, March 21.

The demand by Japanese Mohammedans that their religion be officially recognised was rejected by the Diet after a heated debate.

After rejection, the Premier said that the Government would respect Mohammedanism.—Reuter.

Japan's New Demand?

SHANGHAI: March 21.

With tension in Europe continuing, the Japanese have again begun to clamour for abolition of the International Settlement here and its inclusion under the regime of the Japanese-occupied areas.

Similar demands were made during the crisis in September last.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON TOKIO'S PEACE PROPAGANDIST

TOKIO, March 21.

Four Chinese gunmen made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Wang Chingwei, who flew from Chungking last December to Hongkong, where he issued a manifesto calling on the Chinese Government to open peace negotiations with the Japanese. The gunmen seriously wounded Wang's Secretary and two others.

It is alleged that the attack on Wang Chingwei mentioned earlier occurred at Hanoi.—Reuter.

BOSE WON'T DEFY CONGRESS

Jawahar Hopes For Early Nomination Of Working Committee

Asked about the Congress deadlock, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was sure that Mr. Bose would shortly get into touch with Mahatma Gandhi and set up his Working Committee according to the mandate of the Congress resolution. He deprecated any rumours that Mr. Bose may disobey Congress resolution either in letter or spirit. He also said that there was a growing desire for early meeting of the A.-I.C.C., particularly to discuss the international situation.

RAJKOT AWARD TO-MORROW?

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Sir Maurice Gwyer's Award in Rajkot dispute is expected on Thursday. Gandhiji will probably stay here till the end of the week.

Gandhiji granted interviews to Sir Arthur Moore, Editor of "Statesman", Mr. Birchell, chief European correspondent of the "New York Times", and other foreign journalists.

JAIPRAKASH MEETS GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain had a prolonged talk with Gandhiji this evening.

Mr. Birla and other representatives of textile interests met Gandhiji in connection, it is understood, with the new Indo-British trade agreement.—A. P.

Pandit G. B. Pant and Pandit Jawaharlal have had talks with Mahatmaji, and the talks with the former, informed circles believe, related to the interpretations which the mover put in at Tripuri on the important resolution before the Congress.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had talks with Gandhiji to-day.

Major Sir Ahmed Nawaz Khan, Nawab of Dera, saw Gandhiji this morning for a few minutes.—United Press.

IRISH SWEEP

DUBLIN, March 21.

Irish Sweep Grand National draw was continued. Winners of cash prizes of which there are fifty, each of the value of £842 included:—

"Success", George Town, Madras. EW 18718.

Karau, Moradabad, United Provinces ZM 86975.

Daremeher, Bombay. PH 44666.

God, Nadiad, MQ 58139.

Hitler, Bankura. NA 55905.

Alibhai, Kaltuawar. QR 82428.

Following are additional winners of £100 in the Irish sweep:—

Dayamayi, Kanchrapara. XM 90176.

Ambamata, Jadakhadi, Surat. PN 44060.

Bill, No. 1, Dumayne Avenue, Calcutta. EE33805.

O. P. Khemka, Sanatorium, Miraj, PK 43806.

Cykline, Kharagpur. MZ 72909.

Victor, Manora, Sind. NX 38987.

Kali, Chindwara, MJ 11348.

Tubewell Cowies, Rangoon, LZ 55556.

Fate, Mental Hospital, Kankebihar, LL 55814.

Get Rich Quick, Bahrein QL 87789.

Pudding, Moonlight, Bombay, QR 82950.

Will, Ceylon, QT 36865.

Geneshwara, Karkala, South India, RL 09665.

Gooljhon, Girgani, Bombay NL 36981.

Asadarali, Bhanga, West Siam, RJ 32048.

Madurga, Calcutta MD 54483.—Reuter.

Last Straw For Britain & France

Nazi Bid For Rumanian Oil

India's Terms For Participation In War: Little Hope For Totalitarians

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

"India's participation in any war must be decided and governed by the people of India themselves", declared Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, reviewing European situation as it affected the Press in India in a press interview.

Little Hope For Fascists And Nazis

Replying to the question: "What in your opinion will be the probable result of a war, in which the main contestants were Britain and France on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other," Pt. Nehru said: "It appears that Russia would inevitably be drawn into such a war on the side of the so-called Democracies. America will aid the Democracies with arms and money, if she does not actually declare war herself. Italy and Germany probably will be very soon embarrassed by internal disorders and in those circumstances could not possibly win.

"As regards India her sympathies are very strongly anti-Fascist and, therefore, she will inevitably wish for defeat of Fascism and triumph of democracy.

"The policy which Chamberlain has pursued since the last crisis is highly repugnant to India and she has disassociated herself from it in every way. In this connection it must be emphasised that India will not submit to any form of exploitation for Britain's benefit in the war. But in reality how can India fight for democracy if she has no democracy herself?

LAST STRAW.

"If a conflict should occur between Germany and Rumania, England and France could not stand by and see Rumania swallowed up. In that event war is inevitable and it woud be purposeless for them to allow Germany to acquire vital petroleum resources of Rumania. They were able, it is true, to watch Czechoslovakia sacrificed to Germany and yet still hope for peace—at least temporary peace. But Rumania, I believe, would be the last straw

MENACE TO NAZIS

"Germany has already bitten off more than she can chew. I am absolutely certain that she cannot continue for long on the present lines. These fragments on her borders are quite indigestible and will form a constant menace to her safety.

ITALY'S CHALLENGE.

"Italy's challenge to the ascendancy of Britain in Mediterranean is of greatest importance to India. The development of the air arm has put an end to sea power in the old sense and the position of the Mediterranean has changed accordingly. It is not in India's interest that Italy should dominate this sea, but neither is it in our interest that British Imperialism remain dominant. Neither Imperialism nor Fascism is agreeable to us or offers a solution."

Pandit Nehru did not uphold the claims sometimes made in totalitarian countries that Britain and France are decadent races.

LACK OF LEADERSHIP

"It is undeniable that ruling classes of both the nations are somewhat played out and the present British Government is a perfect instance of this. This deterioration is due to the lack in both England and France of men capable of leadership. The great mass of British and French people, however, retain their vitality and strength. Other groups are now pushing up to replace the ruling classes and these two nations will be stronger for it.

"A certain swing to the Right is now discernible in nearly all European countries. This is the result of leanings of middle classes, who had been sitting on the fence between Socialism and Capitalism since the Great War and later for fear of Communism are swinging over to right. But in France for instance people will never adopt Fascism, unless it is forced down their throat and even in Britain, where people are less fiercely individualistic, totalitarianism will not come to stay."

PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

Pandit Nehru agreed that foreign propaganda, particularly from Germany and Italy, was pouring into India to stir up trouble and create an atmosphere favourable to Germany and Italy. He was convinced that India would never go Fascist, though a section of Indians may become Fascist-minded.

OUTRAGES IN SHANGHAI

One Shot Dead And Another Stabbed In Settlement

SHANGHAI, Mar. 21.

Wongchingzung, Chinese who is believed to be a junior official in the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government was shot dead in a Chinese hotel in the International Settlement and the assailant escaped.

The Japanese proprietor of a silk shop facing the race course within the Settlement was stabbed by a Chinese and removed to hospital.—Reuter.

SINO-SOVIET AIRMAIL SERVICE

CHUNGKING, Mar. 21.

Direct air mail and passenger services between China and Russia will begin on March 24 when a Chinese air liner leaves Chungking for Hami where it will connect with the Russian airline. The flight will take two days, the first stage being Lanchow in Kansu.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week, to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a well-settled South Indian Smartha Brahmin Bachelor or widower to marry an accomplished and literate Bharadwaja Brahacharanam Virgin of 15. No dowry. One ready to marry at his cost will be preferred. Correspond with particulars of Gotram etc., and if possible with the latest photo to Mahadevaswami, Ammapettai, via Chidambaram. S.I. Ry. (11530)

Wanted fair, good-looking, healthy well educated Hindu bride, for tall, good-looking Naidu bachelor, sportsman, aged 29 permanent Hyderabad Government servant on Rs. 120 with prospects. Apply Box No. 11526, "Bombay Chronicle".

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Banking concern to invest loan to everybody without security. Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (10799)

Wanted a sub-overseer having experience of Building Construction on a salary of Rs. 40 p.m. Apply Box No. 11518, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Influential Doctor to run, on his own Convalescent Home in a fine healthiest Hotel Building of Ripon, Mahableshwar. (11506)

Sarvajanik Law College, Surat—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 20th April, 1939 for the post of full time Professor of Law to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. The appointment will be on probation up to 31st March, 1940. (10826)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let.—Well-ventilated and airy flats on 1st and 3rd floors at Sheth Mahal, opp. Central Cinema, Charni Road. Suitable for residences and offices. Ask Empire Boarding House on the 2nd floor or Irani Restaurant, or ring up No. 21956 or 86961. (11515)

80 GODOWNS TO LET

Godown to let in Dev Bhuvan 70, Modi Street. Size about 80 x 13 feet apply T. No. 34163. (11529)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly, our make according latest researches. Rs. 1/4 per tube. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11366)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of rolled steel crossing sleepers. Tender form obtainable from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date Wednesday, the 12th April, 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (10825)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIWA DEVSI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Harding Road, Upper Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 336.38 square yards or thereabouts and being portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4255, New Survey No. 153, Cadastral Survey No. 635 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5613 (2) and Street No. 89A and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the EAST by a Private Road, on or towards the WEST by Municipal land, on or towards the NORTH by five feet road 2ndly described and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Hari Mukundji Kiny.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being at Lady Harding Road, Upper Mahim in the City and registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 62.22 square yards or thereabouts used as a road and being portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4255, New Survey No. 153 C. S. No. 635 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5613 (2) and Street No. 89A and bounded as follows that is to say, on the EAST by a private road, on the WEST by Municipal land, on the NORTH partly by the property of Harischandra Nanabhai Samel, partly by property of Nilkant Ramchandra Dandekar and partly by the property of Dattatraya Anandrao Watne and on the SOUTH by the property first described.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1939.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

10827.

118. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Sellers of Bungalow valued 25-30 thousand, equipped with latest sanitation and full accommodation, should communicate with Box No. 11521, "Chronicle." Property must be situated in Hindu Colony, Dadar

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

TENDERS accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 2,100 for the supply of rails, sleepers, fish-plates, clip chairs etc. are invited and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on the 12th day of April, 1939.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Rails, sleepers, fish-plates, etc." and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of tenders, specifications etc. will be issued on payment of Re. 1 to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

E. A. NADIRSHAH, Hydraulic Engineer.

Hydraulic Engineer's Office, Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort. Bombay, 18th March, 1939. (10838)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

RECRUITING for the Communication Branch of the Royal Indian Navy will be carried out during April. Selected candidates will be required to enrol for 12 years active service AT SEA and 10 years Reserve Service in the Royal Indian Navy.

QUALIFICATONS.—Age 15 to 16. Passed Matriculation or similar standard. Good knowledge of English. Good handwriting. Must pass strict medical examination.

PAY.—In addition to free accommodation, uniform and rations, pay at Rs. 15|- per month for first two years while under training. Thereafter, Rs. 26|- rising through various ranks to a maximum of Rs. 120|- for specially selected ratings after about 15 years service. Further promotion to Warrant rank is also open to selected ratings on Rs. 130|- rising to Rs. 270.

Full details re: pay, leave, date and place of recruitment can be obtained from, and application giving full particulars as to age, parentage, medical fitness and qualifications with copies of testimonials etc., should be forwarded immediately to:—

Squadron Signal Officer, Navy Office, Bombay.

HERBERT FITZHERBERT, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy.

Navy Office, Bombay, 17th March 1939. (10842)

BOBBY BREEN
BOBBY BREEN
"Fisherman's Wharf"
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NEW EMPIRE
PHONE: 20286
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
HAL ROACH'S BRILLIANT COMEDY
"TOPPER TAKES A TRIP"
Starring: CONSTANCE BENNETT ROLAND YOUNG
EXTRA—
"ROME SYMPHONY"
The second of the WORLD WINDOW shorts in TECHNICOLOUR
A UNITED ARTISTS' SUPER PROGRAMME
Get your lucky ticket along with Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-4 tickets, which may win you a brand new PHILCO RADIO presented by the Automobile Co., Ltd., the winning number to be announced on the final night.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers

SALE THIS DAY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 11th STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Asuji Navaji & Co., Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdealli Shaikhali, the Mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd December 1937 sell by public auction the undermentioned Immovable Property this day Wednesday the 22nd day of March 1939 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of newly assessed tenure with the dwelling house situate at Kamatipura 11th Street, and admeasuring 165 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector Cadastral Survey No. 172 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1960 New Street Nos. 73 and 79.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI CROSS LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs Mehta Lalji & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Devji, the Surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Maganlal Devshanker the Mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th June 1933 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Thursday the 23rd day of March 1939 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of perpetual Fazandari land together with the dwelling house situate at Nagdevi Street or Nagdevi Cross Lane admeasuring 173 Square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector together with other lands under New Survey No. 2092, Cadastral Survey No. 617 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 774 and 775 and Street Nos. 63-65 and 65 A.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Mehta Lalji & Co. Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee at their Office at No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PARIS PERFUMERY STORES.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 148, Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market by order of Mr. G. R. Asar:—

All the Stock-in-Trade of the said Stores including Perfumery, Soap, Scent, Powder, Hair Oils, etc. and furniture.

Terms:—50 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

DYNAMIC ROMANCE DAINTILY TOLD!
Acclaimed as the BEST Indian Picture produced SO FAR!
Directed By: NITIN BOSE
Music By: PUNKAJ MULLICK
5 FIFTH FASCINATING WEEK
'DUSHMAN'
STARRING:
SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI
NAJAM, JAGDEESH, PRITHVIRAJ NEMO & DEOBALA
TIME: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA
TALKIES: DUBASH THEATRE

देवता
YES, IT IS MARATHI
AND ALL CAN FOLLOW
ITS MEANING—IT'S SO LIVING—SO REAL—SO NATURAL!
HUNS PICTURES' SOPHISTICATED SOCIAL PLAY:
Devata
in
6th WEEK
At
WEST-END
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1-45 P.M.
TWO SHOWS ONLY TO-MORROW: 4-30 & 9-30 P.M.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY LUMLEY GRACE THE 9-30 SHOW TO-MORROW!
—A SUPREME RELEASE!

ACCLAIMED By THINKERS and LOVERS of HUMANITY—
SARASWATI'S MIGHTY SCREEN EPIC
It's True
Directed By: CHOWDHARY
Starring:
ROSE, MOTILAL
BABA VYAS
and a Supporting Cast of THOUSANDS!
THIRD WEEK
CENTRAL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1-45 P.M.
A KAPURCHAND LTD. RELEASE

PLAZA—Dadar
SERVICE LTD.
2ND WEEK
TO-DAY: 2, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Cancer Rapidly On Increase In Bihar

Need For Early Treatment: Progress Of Patna Radium Institute

(FROM THE INFORMATION OFFICER, GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR)

THAT THE CANCER DEATH-RATE IS RAPIDLY ON THE INCREASE AND THAT THE CURE LIES IN SUFFICIENTLY EARLY TREATMENT ARE THE TWO OUTSTANDING FACTS BROUGHT OUT IN THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE RADIUM INSTITUTE AT PATNA FOR 1937.

Not Behind West

There has been no change in the type of cases coming up for treatment at the Institute, mostly of cancer in a very advanced stage of the disease. Contrary to popular belief, cancer appears to be quite common in India. According to a medical survey of the provinces in India and Burma, the incidence of malignant disease in the East is not much behind that of the West.

As is well known, cancer is an extremely serious condition but it is not incurable. Many cases can be cured if taken up for treatment sufficiently early. But as the disease prigresses, it becomes more and more difficult and once when fully established and metastasis has already taken place, relief is very often all that can be expected from treatment. The insidious nature of the disease and absence from pain in most instances, at any rate in the earlier stages of the disease, are responsible for the carelessness with which the first symptoms are very often approached.

Ignorance as to its real nature and the natural disciplination of most people to take, what is apparently a simple thing seriously, keep away many from seeking proper and timely medical aid. Even when attention has been drawn, valuable time is still lost in trying various remedies.

The public must be educated to appreciate the seriousness of the disease. Much can be done by way of preventing cancer and more in treating it successfully if they will obtain the necessary information and take necessary steps to obtain competent medical advice early and follow the advice when it is given. The help and co-operation of the great body of general medical practitioners is essential for the purpose, for it is to them that the bulk of the sick first look to for assistance.

Unlike Western countries, the exact figures of cancer mortality in India are not available. Indian vital statistics ignore the existence of the disease, probably because the village chaukidars who report on the causes of death in the rural areas are not aware of it and certification of dtaths in the cities is not obligatory. There is evidence, however, to show that the disease is not less common in India and there can be no doubt that a large number of people die from it every year.

"Occupational Cancers"

During the last few years nearly 7,000 patients from different parts of India were attended to at the Institute. Taking into consideration the frequency of cancer according to the regions of the body affected, it becomes at once evident that those parts of the body that are liable or subjected to continued irritation are much more prone to develop cancer. The largest number of cases of cancer occur after middle life when habits have already been formed and sources of irritation, whatever they might be, had time to act over a considerable period of time.

The frequency with which cancer in the mouth occurs and the almost invariable history of a source of long-continued irritation that can be elicited are enough to stress the point. Further evidence is afforded again by the group of cases known as occupational cancers. Cancer mortality has been found to be much higher than the average amongst workers with tar, pitch, paraffin and patroleum shale, chimney-sweeps, aniline dye manufacturers and miners or workers in arsenic, bismuth and cobalt. To a very large extent the cancer affects the skin, the mine workers, however, suffer from cancer of the lungs, and the dye manufacturers from cancer in the bladder. Exactly what produces the cancer in those cases is not known but one thing is certain—the exposure to the substance had been prolonged, often extending over 15 to 16 years of more. Hence again the factor of irritation acting for a prolonged period of time is present.

Chillies and Gastric Ulcer

Gastric ulcer and cancer of the gastro-intestinal tract is said to be more frequent in the Southern Presidency, where chillies are taken almost as a staple article of diet.

Nature of food and even particular items of diet amongst communities have been stated at one time or another as the cause of cancer and many consider themselves immune because of the particular variety of food that they eat. Though scientific knowledge on the subject is nothing like final, it can be said that there is definite evidence that there is no difference in the liability to cancer of strictly vegetarian communities and that of communities that live on a mixed diet of fish, meat and fowl and no reliable evidence is forthcoming that any particular item of diet leads to the occurrence of cancer.

INDIA AND BRITISH MARITIME POLICY

Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in a statement regarding the Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee about the position of British shipping, observes:—

The Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee states that the question of British shipping in the Far Eastern waters merits the early and serious consideration of the Governments of the Empire which should be prepared to render financial assistance to British shipping. It is essential to point out in this connection that although the routes and services mentioned pertain to India's foreign trade, neither in the Indo-Japanese nor in the Indo-Australia routes has Indian shipping any place whatever. Moreover, while the responsibilities and burdens of Imperial shipping policy have been imposed upon India, the rights and powers enjoyed by the Dominions of the British Commonwealth in regard to their coastal trade or shipping are completely denied to her. British shipping had demanded sometime book that advantage should be taken of the Indo-Japanese trade relations to safeguard the participation of British shipping in this maritime trade and to re-establish its position of predominance which is menaced by Japanese competition. But this claim was so preposterous that the Government of India themselves had to turn it down three years ago on the ground that the so-called Empire shipping concerned in this trade did not include Indian shipping. It is evident that if the bargaining power of India on the basis of India's market is to be utilised in this connection, it should be for the purpose of securing the expansion and development of Indian shipping in this sphere of India's overseas trade. In fact in September 1937 the Commerce Member of the Government of India himself acknowledged the acceptance by the Government of the principle that "India's bargaining power should be used for furtherance of Indian interests." If Empire maritime policy is to be anything more than an onerous burden for India, it must mean something radically different from India merely contributing towards the growth of British shipping alone. The appeal to India for co-operation and support in such a policy has little significance or value because Indian shipping has no share whatever in its overseas trade and because this Empire shipping has hitherto thwarted and hampered the development of Indian shipping even in its home-waters. It is imperative, therefore that unless adequate provision is made for the participation of Indian shipping in trades which emanate from India or which depend on India's market, the Government of India will not be justified to cooperate in any scheme for a common maritime policy and should decline to do so. If trade opportunities are provided and incipient Indian ventures are prevented from being exterminated through uneconomic competition, the requisite tonnage would be available for the purpose of this maritime trade. The programme hitherto adopted of Empire assistance in support of British shipping alone is one which can hardly form a satisfactory basis of a maritime policy. It is optimistic to assume that such a programme can ever be accepted by the Indian public or Indian commercial opinion.

Peasants' Meeting At Pezari

ALIBAG, March 19.

A monster meeting of the peasants of this Taluka was held at Pezari under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party on Sunday afternoon under the Presidency of Mr. D. V. Pradhan.

Messrs. Chitre, Gaikwad and others addressed the meeting explaining the programme of the party and need for returning the Party candidates at the forthcoming Kolaba District Board elections.

Mr. Pradhan in his closing speech showed how the interests of all farm labourers were identical and how caste distinctions prevented them from uniting in fighting for the common purpose of improving their lot.

A large number of members of the Agree community then declared its intention to join the party and to support the Party nominees for District Board elections.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi 1, 2 & 3 Programmes

338.6 metres (886 kc|s.)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc.s.)
19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s.)
8 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-45 a.m. Announcements.
338.6 metres (886 kc|s)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)
19,62 metres (15,290 kc's)
12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Bombay 1
338.6 metres (886 kc|s)
60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)
6-10 p.m. Woman's World. 7-0 p.m. to 9-15 p.m. As in Bombay 2. 9-50 to 11-0 As in Bombay 2.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc.s)
7 p.m. With villagers. 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)
8 a.m. gramophone records. 8-50 a.m. News in English. 12-30 p.m. Murli ki Dhun. 12-35 p.m. Rafique Ghaznavi. 1 p.m. Market rates. 1-10 p.m. Ladio Ploglam. 1-20 p.m. Madhyan 1-30 p.m. Music. 3-30 p.m. Ashraj Khan. 4 p.m. Individual interpretation. 4-15 p.m. Records. 6 p.m. News in English. 6-5 p.m. Indirabai Wadker. 6-30 p.m. For Bhumijan. 7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 p.m. Light selections. 8 p.m. Trade review. 8-15 p.m. Pakhawaj Recital by Prof. Shanker Rao Alkutkar. 8-30 p.m. Indirabai Wadker. 9 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-15 p.m. At Random. (Marathi). 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-50 p.m. E. Verga (Violoncello). Recital. 10-10 p.m. World affairs. By H. V. Hodson (relayed from B.B.C.) 10-25 p.m. Violin recital. 10-40 p.m. Marjorie Browne: Vocal recital. 10-50 p.m. Mehli Mehta: violin. 11 p.m. Epilogue.

Bombay I—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)
8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)
6 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1. For children (English) 7-30 p.m. to 9-50 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-50 p.m. Indirabai Wadker. 10-10 p.m. Shanker Rao Alkutkar. 10-20 p.m. Rafique Ghaznavi. 10-50 p.m. A I R Trio. 11 p.m. Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)
12-30 p.m. Vocal Variety. 12-50 Music. 1-17 Music. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-45 Television by Nirmal Sen Gupta. 1-55 Music. 2-5 Modern Age by Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy. 2-20 Holi Songs. 5-0 For Countryside. 6-0 Ali Hossain and Party 6-25 Asima Seth. 6-35 Maitreyi. 8-5 Say it with a smile! (Bengali) by Begam Shamsun Nahar. 9-10 Freda Gray: Soubrette. 9-25 Violin Masters. 9-45 Erwin Klein and his Viennese Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)
12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)
5-0 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1.420 kc/s.)
4-0 p.m Things of Interest. (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Mimicry by K. Sarangapani. 4-20 Music. 5-0 D. Jayaraman: Vocalist. 5-30 Shrimati W. S. Murale. Vocalist. 6-0 D. Jayaraman: Vocalist. 6-30 Shrimati Rajeswari Govindaraj: Veena and Vocal. 7-5 Yugadi: Coming of New Year. (Telugu). 7-15 It does Matter. (Tamil) by 'Chanakya'. 7-30 Shrimati Sakuntalabai. (Vocalist). 8-5 Film Hits. 8-20 Madura Mani Iyer. Vocalist. 9-20 For the Moors by E. J. Bingle. 9-35 Nadanamakriya. Violin. 9-50 Madura Mani Iyer. Vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)
5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras I. 6-5 Tappevaridi. 6-25 Special Announcements. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I. 9-35 Hciwatha.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Budh Singh Tan. 6-15 Prem Nath Wadhawan. 6-30 For the Countryside. 7-15 Budh Singh Tan. 7-30 Prem Nath Wadhawan. 7-45 Bibi Narindar Kaur. 8-0 Juthika Roy and Kamal. 8-15 Sadhu Lal. 8-30 Meer Hasan. (Hindustani). 9-0 Bibi Narindar Kaur. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Indigenous Sports: R. S. Girya Narain. 10-5 Tamancha Jan. 10-20 Narayan Rao Vyas. 10-30 Sadhu Lal. 10-45 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Mahesh Narain Saksena. 6-15 Anis Khatoon. 6-35 Mubarik Hussain. 6-40 S. S. Bodas. 7-0 For Children. 7-30 Mahesh Narain Saksena. 7-50 Anis Khatoon. 8-15 Rail Ke Musafir. (Hindustani). 8-30 S. S. Bodas. 8-50 Records. 9-0 Farmaishi Gane. Anis Khatoon. 9-50 Musical Stories. II 'Abhaga' sent by Kumari Kamlini Mehta. 10-20 S. S. Bodas. 10-40 Anis Khatoon.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Ronald Gourley (Entertainer). 7-45 President of French Republic at Guildhall. 8-5 The Lincoln 8-20 Musical Interlude. 8-30 Bath Music Festival. 9-30 News. 9-50 Violin Recital by Bratza. 10-10 World Affairs by H. V. Hodson.

Mr. Narayanrao Kajrolkar, well-known Harijan leader of Bombay, being taken in procession in Chiplun where he presided over the Chambhar Conference last week.

Mr. A. Sivasubramanian, B.A. (Hons.), who sailed for London by s. s. "Conte Rosso" for higher studies in Accounts and Audit.

NOT FIT FOR FEDERATION YET

Report On Reforms For Nyasaland, N. And S. Rhodesia

LONDON, March 21.

The report of the Bledisloe Commission, which investigated the possibility of closer co-operation with Nyasaland, North Rhodesia and South Rhodesia rejects Federation at present but outlines a comprehensive scheme of co-operation and recommends the establishment of an Inter-territorial Council to co-ordinate the existing Government services and frame plans for a joint economic development.

The report throughout emphasises the necessity to provide more safeguards for native interests and advocates educational advance of Africans with a view to fitting them for employment in Public Services.

The report also emphasises that the position of Asiatics and coloured races in the three territories should be considered fully and sympathetically in any measures adopted.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S NEXT VICTIM

(Continued From Page 1)

their attitude in view of the new situation created by Germany.

The British viewpoint is believed to be that owing to the urgency of the situation, a declaration on the lines mentioned is preferable to a conference at present, since it will take far less time to negotiate such an agreement than arrange a conference

The Russian attitude to the British plan appears not unfavourable but the Soviet definitely desire to satisfy themselves that Britain and France are really prepared to act should occasion arise. It is possible Russia as a condition of adhering to the declaration might stipulate that it should be followed by a conference along the lines suggested by Moscow.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF POWERS PREMATURE

MOSCOW. March 21.

The official Tass agency is authorised to deny that the Soviet Government recently offered its help to Poland and Rumania in the event of their being victims of aggression.

It adds that Poland and Rumania did not apply for help, nor did they inform the Government of any danger threatening them. What happened was that on March 18 the British Government informed the Soviet of the existence of weighty reasons to fear an act of violence over Rumania and inquired about the possible position of Russia in such an eventuality.

In reply, the Soviet put forward a proposal for calling a conference of parties most closely interested, namely Britain, France, Poland, Rumania, Turkey and U. S. S. R. the British, however, found this proposal premature.—Reuter.

NAZI-SLOVAK PACT FORESHADOWED

BERLIN, March 21.

Slovak Ministers, Dr. Durcansky and Herr Tuka have arrived here to continue negotiations about Germany's relations with their country.

It is reported that the Premier Herr Tiso is also on his way to Berlin.

German circles expect that an agreement will be concluded, signed and announced either on March 21 or 22. The fact that negotiations are going on for nearly a week has given rise to persistent rumours that difficulties are being encountered.—Reuter.

GRAND NATIONAL PROSPECTS

LONDON, March 21.

All sportsmen are keenly looking forward to Friday's Grand National. Women owners hold a strong hand. Mrs. Marion Scott, winner last year with 'Battleship' which has now retired, runs 'War Vessel'.

Many critics think that Miss Dorothy Paget has a better horse in 'Kilstar' than "Golden Miller". The famous former actress, Mrs. Camille Clifford Ewans has "Royal Mail" the only previous winner in the race, in tiptop condition and Mrs. Smith Bingham's "Brendan's Cottage' must have an outstanding chance.

Both the second and third of last year, 'Royal Daniels' and 'Workman' are fancied to go one better.

The owner of the latter, Sir Alexander Maguire is extremely hopeful to take the trophy back to Eire, while Scotland has two prominent runners in 'Macmoffat' and "Jovial Judge' has been scratched from the Grand National.—Reuter.

'Inversible'.

FIVE POLITICALS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The Government of Bengal having considered the individual cases of five more convicts on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the same, have ordered them to be released.—A. P.

RACEGOER DIES OF HEART FAILURE

Pranshankar Ramkrishna Jani, a Bania (65) died of heart failure in the second enclosure of the race course at Mahaluxmi on Tuesday.

NAZIS STEAL MARCH OVER FRENCH

Paris To Select Emissary For Italy: Goering Leaves For Rome

PARIS, March 21.

It is rumoured that a move is on foot in influential circles to send an un-official emissary on a special mission to Italy. The names of M. Laval, who negotiated the North African Treaty with Sgr. Mussolini and Comte De Chambrun are mentioned as the emissary, but M. Laval denies that he has been approached.

It is realised here that if a decision is to be made, it must be done quickly as Sgr. Mussolini is due to speak on Sunday.

Field Marshal Goering has left Berlin for Italy.

OFFIALS RETICENT

Official circles say that they have no information about the rumoured un-official mission to Italy.

GRIP ON CZECH ASSETS

The Paris Government are following the lead of London and Washington and have asked banks to immobilise all Czech assets, pending further instructions.—Reuter.

Better Chance For Rumania

PARIS. March 21.

The announcement of the dispatch of a British Commercial Mission to Rumania has made the best possible impression on Bucharest, according to messages received here. Rumanian political circles feel that with the support of Britain, Rumania will be able to treat with Germany on an equal footing.—Reuter.

Real Diamonds Ear Studs Rs. 90/- and above
Real Diamond Nose Ring Rs. 12/- and above
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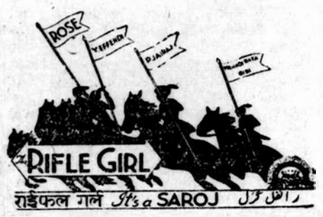
25TH MARCH,. 1939
ROXY

SATURDAY NEXT—
from 25th March .....
from the land of Pathans .....
from the land of Afghans ...
Comes
The Rifle Girl



who fights for her land, Love and liberty!
Starring: Ravishing ROSE P. JAIRAJ Y. EFFENDI.
Directed by CHOWDHARY
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CINEMA Lamington Road.
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STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

WE SHOULD'A MADE THIS PICTURE WITH THE DIONNE QUINTS
AS SMALL BABIES MAY WORK ONLY 30 MINUTES A DAY BEFORE THE CAMERA, THE STUDIO IS SEEKING TRIPLETS..... TO GET 1½ HOURS OF BABY SHOTS DAILY FOR "TARZAN IN EXILE".
ANNA MAY WONG
-EDUCATION PAYS- HORSES USED IN 'ATMOSPHERE' SHOTS GET ONLY $5.50 A DAY..... THOSE TRAINED TO BUCK, ETC. GET $50.'
IS THE ONLY ORIENTAL TO PLAY STARRING ROLES IN AMERICAN FILMS. ALL OTHER MAJOR ROLES ARE PLAYED BY OCCIDENTALS.

Concluding Day Of Bombay Races

TREBLE POOL REMAINS UNWON

Britt Heads Winning Jockeys

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Yesterday's race fixture marked the end of a strenuous season. Racegoers mustered in large numbers to witness good racing, but the majority of results were again at variance with popular anticipation. E. Britt with a double in the saddle round up a very successful season as champion jockey with 24 wins.

Trainer K. H. Irani pulled off a double with Wadia and Al Kayid, the latter returning a dividend of Rs. 510.

There was no winner for the treble and a sum of Rs. 40,495 has been carried over to the First Day, Poona Summer Meeting.

Mrs. Marbeth's The Duchess had to wait for the last day of the season to find a winning opportunity. An "even" money chance in the Owen Roe Plate, she led from the barrier rise and though stopping badly held Hot Whisper by half a length. Potato Jones slow in the first three furlongs placed on into a minor placing.

WADIA WINS READILY.

With Fitzgerald in the saddle Hilal al Nusser was the market choice in the Damascus Plate, Division I. However, Mr. M. N. Billimoria's bay five-year-old had to strike his flag to Wadia who scored a runaway victory by five lengths. Khundil, moving up well over the last furlong was a good third.

A racing certainty became unstuck when Sa'ad Faruq was beaten in the Damascus Plate, Division II. Quickly in front Zainul Muluk stayed on to score in easy fashion from Hashim. Britt had to ride his hardest to get the favourite in the minor placing.

There was a surprising result to Division II. of the Koweit Plate. Totally neglected Al Kayid came from nowhere to win easily from another unfancied runner Nur Jehan and incidentally gave K. A. Irani a profitable double. Assaf Mahmud made a gallant attempt to shoulder his big weight, but a third was about the best he could manage. Accorded the heaviest support, Malta failed to play his expected bold part and was completely out of the picture.

Another unconsidered outsider got her head in front when Miss Grenville came along to beat Bright Hope in the Stayers' Plate. This rather in-and-out customer had shown no previous ability to stay a mile-and-a-half, but very capably handled by J. O'Neale she came with a nice run to pass Bright Hope, Rhode Star, one of the best backed, led for the first ten furlongs and then stopped to a walk and finished last of the runners.

Backers voted solidly for Ratepayer, considered one of the "good" things of the afternoon in the Foxhill Plate, Division I. The gelding son of Le Prodige duly obliged, but he had to be ridden out to hold Gorgus who has been most leniently treated for a horse who has been "in the money" on several occasions. Gordon was third and Spilt Wine fourth but on an objection for interference Gordon was disqualified and Spilt Wine was awarded the minor placing.

MENDOZA STEERS A WINNER.

Mendoza, the lightweight jockey, who is hardly seen in the saddle these days, renewed acquaintance with good fortune when steering Eastern Queen to victory in the Foxhill Plate, Division II. Jumping the Eastern Monarch filly away smartly he made a start-to-finish affair of it, just holding the late finishing Talkless by a short head. Reliable was third and the market choice Wangalla fourth.

Baqlava's better class asserted itself in the Tickford Park Plate. The Titratema gelding had no difficulty in passing Chhatrasal in the last furlong and won more easily than the official verdict suggested Coeur de Lion came from a long way back to finish third, and Haut Monde, after toiling in the rear for the first six furlongs, came with a great finishing burst to fill the unremunerative placing.

BRITT'S BRILLIANT EFFORT.

A great effort in the saddle by Britt put What's What first past the judge on the Brocklesby Stakes. It was only by a short head that he scored from Sir Amos who had run unplaced on several previous occasions. Brelan accounted for the beaten other among whom was the well favoured Dightena Valley. Backers had the satisfaction of cheering the favourite home in the last race of the season. Misbah al Muluk, ridden by Britt, beat Asad and Saif al Nusser in an exciting finish. Decidedly lame in the preliminary parade Burgess was declared fit to run by the Official Veterinary Surgeon, but he was never in the race with a chance and finished down the field.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

For Indian Horses in Class "A." 4 years old and upwards, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. reduced 7lbs.

Mrs. Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 8-2 Marrable 1
The Raja of Akalkot & Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Gatge's HOT WHISPER 8-2 B. McQuade 2
H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's POTATO JONES 8-2 Selby 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's MISS O.K. 8-2 (car. 8-6) Obaid 4

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 3 1|5secs.

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 18 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. (Div. I) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winner in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs extra.

Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's WADIA 7-8 Takhatsingh 1
Mr. M. N. Billimoria's HILAL AL NUSSER 8-10 (car. 9-1) Fitzgerald 2
Mr. I. D'Mello's KHUNDIL 7-10 Ramu Shinde 3
Mr. Moosa H. Hoosein's TRANSVAAL 7-8 (car. 8-0) Y. S. Khan. 4

Won by 5 lengths, 1 length, 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 51 2|5secs.

Did not run: Lion.

Tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. (Div. II) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third Rs 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs, Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs, oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ZAIN UL MULUK 8-10 Simpson 1
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 8-1 Selby 2
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SA'AD FARUQ 8-7 E. Britt 3
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MUWAFAK 8-7 (car. 8-2) Kasam Hasan 4

Won by 4 lengths, 1|2 length, Short head.

Time: 1min. 15 3|5secs.

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 101 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13 for places.

Favourite: Sa'ad Faruq.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE KOWEIT PLATE (Div. II) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. R.S. Irani's AL KAYID 8-2 (cd. 8-1), Meherji 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 9-4, Mahomed Khan . 2
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's ASSAF MAHMUD 9-4, Evans 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN FADHIL 8-7, Obaid 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, short head, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 35-1|5 secs

Not run: Leilat Khalaf 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 510 for win; Rs. 79, Rs. 58 and Rs. 20 for places

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE STAYERS' PLATE. Distance—(About)—1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A.S. Tyebjee's MISS GRENVILLE 7-7, J. O'Neale 1
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's BRIGHT HOPE 9-0, Maxwell 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIRVAN 8-12, Selby 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's MENADO 8-1, Brace 4

Won by neck, 1|2 length, 1 length.

Time: 2 mins. 37-3|5 secs.

Not run: Heritance 7-12.

Tote paid Rs 213 for win: Rs. 46 Rs. 21 and Rs. 88 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE FOXHILL PLATE. (Div I.) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Mr. Nemo's RATEPAYER 8-9. Burn 1
Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS 8-5. Mohamed Khan 2
Mrs. M.T.A. Khan's SPILT WINE 6-9, Rook 3
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDON 8-6, Obaid 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths. 3|4 length.

Time: 1 min. 40 secs.

Not run: Miss Aileen 7-4.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 17. Rs. 26 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE FOXHILL PLATE. (Div. II). Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. Svamvur's EASTERN QUEEN 7-7, Mendoza 1
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS 8-2 (cd. 8-4), Obaid 2
Mr. F.A. Tarrant's RELIABLE 7-7, B. McQuade 3
Mr. A. Higgins' WANGALLA 8-7, Simpson 4

Not run: Galahad Star 9-0.

Tote paid Rs. 286 for win; Rs. 63, Rs. 20 and Rs. 44 for places.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1938, and all Horses in Class II.

Mr. Diamond's BAQLAVA 9-7, Brace 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHHATRASAL 9-2, E. Briss 2
The Raja of Akalkot's COEUR DE LION 8-7, Burn 3
Mrs. P. C. Daver's HAUT MONDE 7-12, Kassim Hassan 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 55 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 19 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000 Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHAT'S WHAT 9-1, E. Britt 1
The Raja of Bobbili's SIR AMOS 8-7, Whiteside 2
Sir Homi Mehta's BRELAN 8-5, Rook 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TAQDIR 7-12, Burn 4

Not run: Ganymede 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 53 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 34 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. (Division 1). Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MISBAH AL MULUK 8-8, Obaid 1
AL NUSSER 9-2, Evans 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's IRAQ JEWEL 8-12, Marrable 4
Messrs. Imamdin and Yussif Rajwan's ASAD 8-0, Whiteside 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF

Tote paid Rs. 31 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 29 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.

FLAT RACING IN ENGLAND

Success Of Well-Backed Horses On Opening Day

LONDON, March 21.

Although the sun shone, the weather was very bleak and quiet for the opening day of the 1939 Flat Racing Season, which although starting under a cloud has every prospect of being a great year as there is more money, more horses and more owners than in any previous season.

Backers generally had the better of the exchanges with an 11 to 4 favourite Hot Fight, ridden by E. P. H. Smith.

Although only one other favourite Mauna Kea at 5 to 2 won, several well-backed horses were successful.—Reuter.

Final Of B. P. Hockey Championship

G. I. P. GIVE VASTLY IMPROVED DISPLAY

Kirkee United Go Down Fighting

The replay of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship attracted a larger crowd than did the first day's play. Hockey enthusiasts anticipated a heetic hour of thrills. They got it.

DESERVED VICTORY

The G.I.P. showed better form, and fully merited their victory of 2 goals to one.

G. I. P. Rly, Headquarters (Hakim 1, Latif 1) 2 goals
Kirkee United (Tyrell) 1 „

While there were some who opined that the better team lost, the fact that Latif of the G.I.P. was rendered a virtual passenger for a full 35 minutes due to an injury below the knee, must not be lost sight of. This factor culminated in the winners play in a rather detached manner in the second half, wild and objectless hits being pretty frequent.

UMPIRING

The day's umpiring was on the whole good, but not entirely blameless. The application of the advantage rule was ignored on two conspicuous occasions, the G.I.P. being the team to suffer.

FIRST MINUTE GOAL

Before the game was a minute old, Tellis raced down the extreme line and scooped, but although Shinde saved, Hakim rushed and put the ball into the net. This gave the G.I.P. the all-important lead. A few minutes later, Hakim created yet another opportunity and gave a clear pass to Latif in the ring, but the Kirkee goalie halted at the expense of a corner which the defenders cleared. The next minute, however, saw the ball transferred to the G.I.P. territory, and a promising movement by Tyrell and G.N. Nimal was smothered by Grostrate.

LATIF PUTS G.I.P. AHEAD

At this stage, Tellis, the G.I.P. extreme left, who was now giving occasional glimpses of his former greatness, initiated yet another movement, which Hakim and Latif picked up, the latter putting the finishing touch with a well-directed push-stroke, the ball rolling in after Shinde had mistimed a kick (2-0).

TYRELL REDUCES MARGIN

Kirkee were now spurred on to save the game, and B. N. Nimal, their centre-half could be seen feeding his men with such assiduity that Tyrell and J. M. Phillips were constantly worrying the G.I.P. defence, and twice came very near to scoring. This persistency in attack at last bore fruit when J. M. Phillips put Tyrell in possession with a clear pass right in front of the G.I.P. goal mouth, the latter neatly flicking the ball to find the net. (2-1). There were now a few even exchanges but the rival defences were playing true. A through pass from B. N. Nimal, however, gave G. N. Nimal a splendid opportunity of bringing Kirkee level, but Doutre, the G.I.P. custodian brought of a great save. Latif of the G.I.P. was now seen limping and the consequent dislocation in the G.I.P. attacking line, helped Kirkee to exert a steady pressure on their opponents until half-time.

KIRKEE'S INEFFECTIVE RAIDS

The second moiety saw Latif still unrecovered, and the adverse effect of his being rendered a passenger was clearly visible when the G.I.P. lost their grip on the game. Hakim was seen falling back to the aid of his defenders time and again, and this created an opportunity for the Kirkee forwards to make frequent and devastating onslaughts on the G.I.P. citadel. The G.I.P. retaliated but twice during a long period of 20 minutes, Hakim once sending in a powerful drive which the watchful Phillips somehow contrived to save.

There were now seven precious minutes for Kirkee, and they continued to attack with sustained vigour, but the eagerly sought for equaliser was averted by the G.I.P. backs, Grostrate being prominent for good destructive tactics.

The last 4 minutes saw Latif an occasional participant in the game and the G.I.P. made one good raid but without result; and then Tyrell and Nimal stormed the opposite end, and Grostrate and De Burgh were seen fighting like Trojans to maintain their lead. To their relief, the final whistle blew when K. N. Nimal was just about shooting for the equaliser which never came.

At the conclusion of the game Mr. R. C. Summerhayes, the President of the B.P.H.A., thanked the spectators for the splendid support accorded by them to this tournament and also the Aga Khan Tournament Committee for their permission to stage the final rounds of the competition on their fine ground. The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie then presented the trophy to the winning captain, and medals to each of the contestants.

SCORE

G.I.P. RLY. 2 Goals.
KIRKEE UNITED 1 Goal.

THE TEAMS

G.I.P. RLY. HEADQUARTERS: Doutre; Mills and Grostrate; De Burgh, Marsh and E. Bocarro; Ismail, Hakim, Latif, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

KIRKEE UNITED: B. R. Shinde; J. Phillips and E. D'Souza; F. D. Martis, B. N. Nimal and B. M. Gaikwad; J. M. Phillips, K. N. Nimal, C. A. Tyrell, G. N. Nimal and J. Amor.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Hibbert and Lynn.

BAN ON COMMUNIST PARTY

Demand For Removal In Bombay Meetings

Two meetings were held in Bombay to demand the removal of ban on the Communist Party one at Fergusson Road and another at Chowpatty. Both meetings passed resolutions condemning the ban as an infringement of the right of association and expression of opinion and regretted the attitude of the Government of Bombay in this behalf as inconsistent with the Congress election manifesto.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the B. P. T. U. C. and the C. S. P. Mr. S. A. Dange was in the chair and among those who spoke were Messrs. Mirajkar, Mahomed Shahid, Joglekar and Randive. The meeting at Fergusson Road was presided over by Mr. Bhise and among the speakers were Mrs. Dange and Messrs. Patkar, Tambitkar and Lalji Pendse. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was present at the Chowpatty meeting.

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HOW TO REGAIN

your lost strength, vigour, manhood and grey hair into black. Ways of Sure Natural Birth Control without any medicine discovered from old Kok Shastras.

SHRI SWAMIJI MAHARAJ, B/C. AMRITSAR.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price, As. 10.

MIRACULOUS RECOVERY FROM FEVER

"No sooner had I recovered from a severe fever attack," writes Mr. Alex Miranda "than I was laid up with another. I felt exhausted, couldn't eat, vomitted much, and rapidly got weaker. The doctor put me on to Horlicks saying this would give me new strength quickly. It was the first food that stayed in my stomach. I got better very soon. Ever since I've felt full of vitality and had no further attacks. I will always keep Horlicks in my house."

Mr. Alex Miranda,
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Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

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UNIQUE PRODUCTION! BRILLIANT SONGS!!

Don't fail to attend the SPECIAL SHOW in the DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF H. E. THE

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY & LADY LUMLEY

Huns' Ideal Picture

DEVATA

OR

"THE GLORY OF WOMEN"

in aid of BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH of the GIRL-GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

on THURSDAY, 23rd March at 9-30 p.m.

AT WEST END (Next to "PATHE", LAMINGTON ROAD, SOUTH).

Perhaps the Society was right in condemning her ...

or, may be She had no fault

WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT THE

MINERVA TALKIES

On 1st APRIL

and GIVE YOUR JUDGMENT in

Tumhari Jeet

"THE RISE"

Starring:— CHHAYA DEVI, MUZAMIL, RAMOLA, DEB BALA, R. P. KAPOOR, NATWAR, ETC.

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STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

NELSON EDDY HAS NO NAME ON HIS DRESSING ROOM DOOR... JUST A FEW MUSICAL NOTES.
TO AVOID ARGUMENT, PRODUCER SAM GOLDWYN AND DIRECTOR WM. WYLER EACH PUT A $100 BILL ON THE TABLE WHEN IN CONFERENCE..... THE FIRST TO RAISE HIS VOICE FORFEITS THE MONEY.
CHORUS GIRLS LEARN DANCE ROUTINES FOR FILM MUSICALS IN FROM 2 TO 10 WEEKS .... BUT SKILLED SKATERS IN "ICE FOLLIES OF 1939" SPENT 3 MONTHS PREPARING FOR THE BALLET NUMBERS.
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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

ROYAL OPERA
HOUSE for the CINE-ELITE!
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE 1-45 P.M. for
'GUDHI PADWA'

National 9th Week
of the Unique Picture the WHOLE WORLD should take a LESSON from:

'Mother India'

'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 8.
in CINE-COLOURS

MAJESTIC
CINEMA:.....:GIRGAON
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE 1-45 P.M. for
'GUDHI PADWA'

NON-STOP
29th WEEK
and
STILL GOING STRONG
'BRAMHACHARI'

ब्रम्हचारी
(The 'BACHELOR')
in HINDI
(CONGRESS—LANGUAGE)
'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 7
MARATHI 'Bramhachari'
REIGNING LIKE A MAGNET!
AT DADAR
KOHINOOR

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

Jeanette MacDONALD
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Romance! Spectacle! Comedy!
VICTOR HERBERT LOVE SONGS!
Your heart will pound with excitement at the wonders of this great Show of Shows!
VICTOR HERBERT'S
SWEETHEARTS
in TECHNICOLOR
FRANK MORGAN · RAY BOLGER
FLORENCE RICE · MISCHA AUER
ISERMAN SING · REGINALD GARDINER

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JESSIE MATHEWS
IN 'CLIMBING HIGH'
"A merry melange of mirth!"
"Operatic burlesque complete with Song and Dance!"

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
★ Tyrone POWER
★ Loretta YOUNG in
"SUEZ"
"SUEZ"

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud, 1, 1996.
Muslim: Mohurrum 30, 1358
Parsi: Meher 18, 1308
Hightide: 0-30; 12-56
Lowtide: 6-41; 18-48
Sunrise: 6h. 42m
Sunset: 6h. 49m
Legislative Assembly, 11-30 a.m.
David Sassoon Library annual general meeting at 6-30 p.m. Library Hall.
Indian Red Cross Society (Bombay Provincial Branch): Annual general meeting, 6 p.m.

Thursday, March 23.

Legislative Assembly, 11-30 a.m.
S. S. "Narkunda" with English mails of March 9 due at 4 p.m.
David Sassoon Industrial School: Prize distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, Matunga, 5-15 p.m.

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA
The Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of the school will take place today (Wednesday), when Swami Kuvalayanand has kindly consented to preside

MR. VENKATRAMANI IN BOMBAY
Mr. K. S. Venkatramani, the well-known South Indian author, has arrived in Bombay. After a brief stay at Bandra, he is undertaking a tour of Northern India, covering Gwalior, Indore, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Wardha and other places, for study and observation.

KAMGAR PROHIBITION LEAGUE
Under the auspices of the Kamgar Prohibition League a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. at the DeLisle Road Maidan to support the Prohibition Policy of the Congress Government. Messrs. Ishwarbhai Patel, B. J. Mhatre, B.L. Sarang, A. Row, G. B. Kunkeshwarkar and others will be amongst the speakers.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE ACT ANNIVERSARY
Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting will be held at the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 6-30 p.m. today (Wednesday), to celebrate the Anniversary of the passing of the Special Marriage Act, 1872. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. J. R. Doctor, M.A., Mrs. Sulochana Modi, M.A., Mr. M. B. Samarth, and Mr. B. N. Gokhale have consented to speak.

NAMAZI FOJ FOR LUCKNOW
1st Batch of Namazi Foj, consisting of true warriors of Islam will leave Bombay, to-day the 22nd: instant, by Punjab Mail at 6-50 p.m., from V.T. Bombay for Lucknow. Leader of the said batch will be Mr. Ali Mohammed Ijad, one of the members of Namazi Foj Bombay, other names of the warriors are as under:—
(1) Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim, (2) Mr. Yakoob Mohammed Husain, (3) Mr. Qudrat Ulla, Proprietor Qudrat Restaurant, Erskin Road, (4) Mr. Rahmetulla Ismail.

ARYA SAMAJ PRABHAT PHERI
Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj a Prabhat Pheri will be taken exactly at 6 a.m. to-day (Wednesday), from the Samaj Mandir 161-67 Bazar Gate.
Volunteer corps of different societies of Fort, are kindly requested to co-operate.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ RAM NAVMI
"Asthika Samaj Sree Rama Navami First day, to-day (Wednesday), Religious ceremonies from 6 to 9 a.m. and Musical entertainment from 9 to 11 p.m. by Shrimati Rajalakshmi Ammal, Mr. S. Krishnaswamy, Violin, Mr. R. Parameswara Iyer, Mridangam".

EROS DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. 'Ph. 22519
LAST TWO DAYS
Half-Man.....Half-Demon!
A Terrifying Creature Brought Back to Life By His Son!
"SON OF FRANKENSTEIN"
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.
EXTRA on Stage at 6-30 P.M.
SHOW ONLY RITZ SISTERS
& BILLY HEATON in an Entirely NEW CHANGE of PROGRAMME also in our BALL ROOM from 7-45 P.M.
FRIDAY NEXT

BOOK EARLY! 'PH. 22519

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Son of Frankenstein" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Sweethearts" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Topper Takes a Trip" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Climbing High" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Time as usual
CAPITOL—"Suez" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR— "Fisherman's Wharf" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Time as usual
PLAZA—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Marie Antoinette" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Hero No. 1" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION
A public meeting of Hindus to celebrate the New Year Day and request the Government to declare this day (Chaitra sud 1st as a public holiday will be held to-day (Wednesday), in the premises of Y.M.H.A., Vithalbhai Patel Road at 6-30 p.m. when Rajabahadur Narayanlal Bansilal will preside. Swami Dayal, President of South African Congress and others will address on the occasion.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD.
A. S. I. Aeroplane chartered by Mr. Pearson of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. left Colombo this morning and arrived in Bombay at 4-30 p.m. via Trichinopoly, Madras and Hyderabad.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in the new building which has been constructed for the joint use of the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m.

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA
The Annual Prize Distribution of the School will take place to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. Swami Kuvalayanand, President of Board of Physical Education Bombay will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING TO SUPPORT HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA
Under the auspices of Hyderabad Arya Satyagraha Samiti there will be a public meeting on sands of Chaupatty to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the third "Hyderabad Day". In that connection a big procession will be taken out from Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to Chaupatty where it will form itself in a meeting.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY
A meeting of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Corporation was held at the Muslim League Office when Mr. M. M. Killedar, M.L.A. was elected leader, Mr. Mohamed Umar Rajab, Deputy Leader; Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Gulam Husen Single, Whip and Mr. Mohamed Umar Patel, Assistant Whip.

LECTURE ON 'EUROPE TO-DAY.'
Nagpada Neighbourhood House: Mr. R. Gibsan B.A. (Cantab), Asst. Editor, the "Times of India", and Ex-President of the Cambridge Union will speak on "Europe To-day" to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. The Lecture will be followed by a discussion.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
A special meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the death of W. Q. Judge will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain.

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT.
POONA March 21.
A western disturbance caused scattered thundershowers in Baluchistan. There have also been local thundershowers in north Madras Coast and Central Districts of the Deccan with a few falls in Assam, Southeast Bengal and Southeast Madras.
The night temperatures were markedly below normal in east Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and West Bengal.
The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Hyderabad (Deccan), Cocanada, Vizagapatam one inch, Dibrugarh Hanamconda half, Sibsagar, Chaman, Cuddalore quarter.
An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 1900 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 6-47 a.m. I.S.T. on Tuesday March 21.—A. P.

EXHIBITION OF HANDWORK IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
An Exhibition of Handicraft in Secondary Schools in the Bombay Division will be held at the Ram Mohan English School, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, Bombay, from Sunday March 26, to Wednesday, March 29, 1939 from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) on each day. A large number of Secondary Schools in the Division have joined the Exhibition which will be organised into twenty-two different sections.
The Exhibition Committee cordially invites all those interested in handicraft to come and visit the Exhibition at least once. The Exhibition is expected to present a clear idea of the extent to which handicraft can be introduced in the regular work of Secondary Schools, and also of the talent which can be found among children. A visit to the Exhibition is bound to be of interest and benefit to all.
The admission fees for pupils of Schools is one anna each and for others two annas each.

NAVROZ, DAY FOR HEART-SEARCHING

Dastur Kutar's Address At Jivanji Modi Hall

Under the auspices of the Gatha Society, the Iran League the Y. M. Z. A. and other organisations, a large gathering of Parsis was addressed by Dastoor K. Kutar, on Jamshedji "Navroz", in Sir Jivanji Mody Memorial Hall on Tuesday, when Sir Jehangir Coyaji presided.
The speaker referred to the significance of the "Navroz" festival which had been celebrated for centuries by the Iranians, and which was even now very popular among the Parsis.
"Navroz" was a new-year-day and the Parsis celebrated it by holding "Jasan" ceremonies, which meant offering humble thanks to the Almighty.
Proceeding he said that the day was an opportunity for sincere heart searching and making a determination to live up to the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion. He thought that the faith of the Parsis in their religion was weakening which if allowed to continue, would be very harmful to the Zoroastrian religions heritage and culture.
He observed that the Zoroastrian religion was based on sound principles, on purity in thought, speech and action. If Parsis lived up to this with a living faith in their religion, many of their troubles would vanish and happiness ensured

SATHE STARTS 14 DAYS FAST

To Protest Against Govt.'s Action Against Newspapers

BOMBAY, Mar. 21.
A fourteen-day fast as a protest against the action of the Bombay Government against certain newspapers was started today by Mr. B. B. Sathe of Poona, before the Council Hall.
It is stated that Mr. Sathe appeared before the Council Hall at twelve o'clock to-day and commenced his fast. There was no sitting of the Legislature to-day.
Later, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, on hearing of this, met Mr. Sathe at seven p.m. and persuaded him to go along with him to his house.
Mr. Sathe is at present staying in the guest house of Mr Munshi, but he is understood to be continuing his fast.—A. P.

GAJANAN BHASKAR VAIDYA ANNIVERSARY
The Eighteenth Anniversary of the late Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya B.A. will be celebrated to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the G. B. Vaidya Memorial Hall, Nowroji Seth Street, when members of the Society, past and present teachers and students of the Society's Girls' High School and sympathisers are cordially invited to be present. Mr. P. D. Chitre has kindly consented to preside and speak on the Life and Work of the late Mr. G. B. Vaidya.

MR. GAYA'S DINNER TO AFGHAN CONSUL
Mr. Ahmed A. Gaya, a leading Muslim Architect of Bombay was 'At Home' at a Farewell Dinner on Monday evening at the "Governor's Pavilion" Brabourne Stadium, to His Excellency Ali Quadar Abdul Rehman Khan, the Consul for Afghanistan. Several prominent persons of all communities were present including. H. E. the Consul for Iraq and the Hon'ble Mr. M.Y. Nurie, Minister, P.W.D. Government of Bombay.
Mr. Ahmed A. Gaya in a brief speech thanked the Consul for Afghanistan and all the guests for their attendance on the occasion. Mr. Gaya referred to His Excellency's able and well considered decisions taken by him in the interest of the Afghan Government in matters, political, financial and educational.
H. E. the Consul for Afghanistan replied in Persian translated into English by Mr. Aga Shaukat thanking Mr. Ahmed A. Gaya for affording him the opportunity to meet the several friends on the eve of his departure from Bombay.
His Excellency made a public announcement of the unique design combined with Afghan principles in Modern Architecture in the construction of the Royal Consulate Building at Walkeshwar Road, Bombay, of which Mr. Gaya has been the Architect in charge.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-3-39.
At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches,
For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.
Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3730 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9 hrs 2 mts I.S.T. on Monday the 20th March 1939. Another earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 1930 miles away with a focal depth of about 50 miles and with its epicentre at 2.55 deg. 89.0 deg E. in the Indian Ocean was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 6 hrs. 47 mts. I.S.T. on Tuesday the 21st March 1939.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, March 21.
The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	90	53	—	1.2		—0.5
Amraoti	92	65	—	3.3		+1.3
Akola	93	63	—	0.2		—1.8
Ahmedabad	97	66	—	0.1		—0.3
Ajmer	86	55	—	1.6		+0.3
Ahmednagar	91	65	—	—		—1.5
Ambala	85	53	—	5.4		+0.8
Allahabad	90	63	—	1.3		—0.9
Benares	90	61	—	3.3		+1.1
Bareilly	87	59	—	1.1		—2.0
Bombay	85	72	—	1.1		+0.5
Bangalore	85	65	0.1	0.9		—3.3
Bhopal	88	53	—	0.6		—
Baroda	98	56	—	—		—
Belgaum	89	58	—	1.1		—1.1
Bahawalpore	90	59	—	0.9		—0.4
Bijapur	94	71	—	0.1		—1.6
Bellary	93	72	—	0.1		—2.7
Bhavnagar	95	65	—	0.5		—
Chittagong	87	67	—	4.7		—0.9
Calcutta	92	65	—	1.7		—1.6
Cuttack	92	68	—	1.4		—2.3
Cawnpore	91	64	—	1.3		—0.7
Calicut	90	72	—	1.5		—5.8
Colombo	89	73	—	15.3		—11.3
Cheerapunji	67	50	—	5.0		—5.5
Cocanada	85	68	0.9	12.2		+5.1
Cochin	86	78	—	8.9		—2.1
Dehra Dun	79	51	—	3.6		—3.2
Delhi	89	58	—	1.5		—1.2
Dehra I Khan	84	58	—	2.1		—0.2
Darjeeling	53	39	—	0.9		—2.9
Desa	95	58	—	0.2		—0.3
Dalhousie				22.5		+2.9
Fort Sandeman	68	50	T	5.5		+2.3
Gorakhpur	67	58	—	1.1		—0.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	91	64	0.9	0.9		—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd)	96	65	—	0.8		—
Indore	89	55	—	0.1		—1.0
Jhansi	91	59	—	0.7		—0.9
Jubbulpore	89	53	—	2.5		—0.4
Jacobabad	93	71	—	1.8		+0.8
Jaipur	87	57	—	1.4		—
Karachi	80	70	—	2.3		+0.9
Kodaikanal	63	49	—	19.8		+2.1
Khandwa	94	58	—	0.8		—0.5
Lucknow	89	52	—	1.0		—1.2
Ludhiana	87	55	—	3.5		—1.1
Lahore	85	59	—	4.0		+0.9
Lyallpur	84	53	—	2.4		+0.7
Multan	89	60	—	1.8		+0.4
Mysore	90	66	—	1.8		—1.7
Madras	87	74	—	3.5		—18.5
Marmagoa	85	73	—	1.0		—
Malegaon	93	62	—	0.1		—1.0
Mussoorie	61	44	—	8.3		—4.5
Mahableshwar	79	61	—	1.3		—0.8
Murree	58	43	—	20.7		+7.2
Mount Abu	76	60	—	0.7		—0.3
Masulipatam	85	71	—	15.9		+8.6
Mandalay	94	66	—	4.8		+2.1
Mangalore	87	73	—	2.1		—1.7
Meerut				4.4		+1.2
Mercara	83	55	—	2.9		—1.7
Nagpur	88	59	—	2.0		—0.7
Ootacamund	67	45	—	5.9		—4.5
Patna	88	62	—	3.7		+1.7
Peshawar	75	49	—	8.1		+2.8
Poona	94	65	—	0.3		—1.0
Pachmarhi	79	56	—	2.1		—1.7
Port Blair	87	74	—	20.0		—1.9
Quetta	64	47	0.1	10.1		—
Ranchi	81	56	—	6.8		+2.8
Rawalpindi	76	45	—	13.9		+6.2
Rangoon	98	74	—	10.3		+6.5
Ratnagiri	88	72	—	2.9		+1.8
Rajkot	97	61	—	—		—0.5
Sialkot	80	52	—	7.9		+2.2
Srinagar	60	33	—	11.9		+2.2
Sholapur	93	71	0.1	0.1		—1.7
Shillong	68	50	—	5.4		+1.4
Simla	57	45	—	5.5		—4.0
Surat	95	65	—	—		—0.4
Salem	95	76	—	2.0		—3.5
Trichinopoly	97	77	—	4.5		—5.2
Trivandrum	91	79	—	6.2		—5.0
Vizagapatam	83	67	1.2	14.8		+8.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

ROLE OF SCOUTS IN LITERACY DRIVE

So long as the masses remain illiterate, India cannot aspire to the place to which it is entitled among other nations of the world as the cradle of ancient civilisation from which, once, culture radiated throughout the length and breadth of the universe, remarked the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, presiding at a meeting convened at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, this evening, by the Hindustan Scout Association to devise ways and means to render assistance in the Bombay City Literacy Campaign.
Continuing, he observed that there was absolutely no room for politics in this campaign.
The first and foremost thing that the Scouts, undertaking this noble mission, could do was to create proper atmosphere to start work.
He expressed the hope that if the earnestness which he noticed among the Scouts continued undiminished, then there could be little doubt about the success of the literacy drive which they were about to launch.
Mrs. Shafi Tyabjee, Mr. M. V. Donde, Prof. V. G. Rao and others also spoke.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-3-1939.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.014 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.3 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees 1.4 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.3 degrees 0.8 (below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following Air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.
Planes call at Ahmedabad. Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLUMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).
Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.
Latest hour of posting:—Sunday, Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN
Latest hour of posting:—Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.
Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—DELHI
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.
Departure from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday, 1-55 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR
Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1939

MORE GIFTS TO LANCASHIRE

Substantial concessions to Britain, particularly to the Lancashire Cotton Industry, and nominal or superfluous ones to India form the outstanding feature of the new Indo-British Trade Pact, which is to replace the Ottawa Agreement. The Pact has already been signed by the British Government and the Government of India, and will be presented to the Legislative Assembly only for the ratification of an accomplished fact. We have so far received only a telegraphic summary of the Pact, and will, therefore, confine ourselves for the present to the most important part of it which seriously affects the Indian textile industry, as some details on this point are given even in the summary.

Concessions All Round

It may be noted at the outset that in 1936 the duty on British textiles was reduced from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent., though the duty on other foreign textiles continued to be 50 per cent., and though, the further reduction of the duty on British textiles was stoutly opposed by the country as a menace to the development of the Indian textile industry. And now a further reduction has been made without the consent of the Legislature. The new Pact provides for a graduated reduction depending partly on India's imports of British textiles and her export of raw cotton to Britain. The new rates, known as the basic rates are 17-1|2 per cent. 'ad valorem' on printed goods; 15 per cent. 'ad valorem' or As. 2, Ps. 7-1|2 per lb., whichever is higher, on grey goods; and 15 per cent. 'ad valorem' on all others. The Agreement provides that if in any cotton piecegoods year U. K. imports do not exceed 350 million yards, the duties charged after the end of that year and until the end of any cotton piecegoods year in which such imports exceed 425 million yards will be reduced still further by 2-1|2 per cent. 'ad valorem' with a proportionate reduction in the specific duty on grey goods. On the other hand, if in any cotton piecegoods year U. K. imports exceed 500 million yards the rates of duty in the following cotton piecegoods year may be increased above the basic rates to such extent as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of restricting imports of such goods during the year to the "maximum yardage figure" for the preceding cotton piecegoods year. In so far as the duties depend on Britain's purchase of Indian cotton, the position is briefly as follows: Certain penalties are attached to a fall in imports of Indian cotton into the U.K. below the minimum quantities prescribed. The Article provides that if imports fall below 400,000 bales in the cotton years ending December 31, 1939, or December 31, 1940 and below 450,000 bales in any subsequent cotton year, the basic duties charged on imports of U.K. cotton piecegoods may be increased. There is also a reward for an increase in the consumption of Indian cotton in the U.K. Thus, if in any cotton year U.K. offtake exceeds 750,000 bales, the duty charged on U.K. printed piecegoods will be reduced in the following cotton piecegoods year to a level not exceeding the duty on other U.K. cotton piecegoods.

An Unfair Deal

It will be seen from the provisions outlined above that the so-called basic rates of duties on British textiles, which mean a substantial reduction in the existing rates, are practically maximum rates. For they cannot be raised except in the event of Britain's purchasing less than 4 lakhs of bales of Indian cotton in the current year and 4½ lakhs in the next two years, which is a most unlikely contingency, considering the cheapness of Indian cotton and the fact that in recent years Britain has bought more than these quantities, the purchases in 1936-37 being 6,22,000 bales. In other words without any special efforts Britain can always claim the basic concession rates. She can claim further reduction still even without having to buy more Indian cotton; for if at the basic rates India fails to buy 350 million yards of British cloth, the rate will be further reduced by 2½ per cent. That is, India, who now buys only 250 million yards from Britain, will either have to increase her purchases by a hundred million yards or offer further concessions to Britain; whereas the latter, by buying even less cotton than she does now, can still claim the basic concession rates. So far at least as the textile part of the Pact is concerned, it is a wholly one-sided bargain, with gains all on one side and sacrifices all on the other. compared with the higher duty on imported cotton, the preferences to Lancashire constitute a heavy blow to the Indian textile industry. As regards the claim that 80 per cent. of the British preference for Indian goods is maintained, it is a superfluous concession as the preference is governed mainly by the price-factor. On the whole, it is travesty to call this a Pact of mutual advantages, voluntarily agreed to by two countries. It is one more unfair deal imposed by Imperialist Britain upon a subject country. We trust the Legislative Assembly will refuse to ratify it.

Indianise Air Force

The defeat of the resolution moved by Pandit Kunzru in the Council of State recommending the replacement of the Royal Air Force by an Indian Air Force and the adoption of immediate steps to build up reserves for the Indian Air Force will not cause any surprise. The debate in the House, however, conclusively proved, on the one hand, the practical unanimity of Indian opinion regarding the necessity of having a strong air force for India and, on the other, the coldly calculated decision of the Government—or rather the British War Office—to keep this country under the "status quo". We have no desire to criticise here the explanation given by the Commander-in-Chief of the present policy, for the simple reason that the explanation is as hollow as it is cynical. Whenever the question of Indianisation of the Army and the Navy is raised, we are treated to a learned disquisition on the imperative necessity of arduous training and hallowed traditions in those defence arms.

Aerial armaments, however, are barely a quarter of century old and a strong air force can be built up within a few years. There are hundreds of qualified young Indians who are ready to take to the air. A strong Indian Air force may be of great help to Britain herself in the Armageddon that is soon awaiting her. But the way Government opposed the resolution makes it very clear that they are more anxious to utilise India for training Britishers than giving an opportunity to her own sons to train themselves to defend her. This is, of course, quite in keeping with Imperial policy, which still persists regardless of the writing on the international wall.

Wedgwood Committee's Report

An Exposure

(By A Student Of Railway History)

The Wedgwood Committee was appointed for only one specific purpose, namely, to suggest to the Government of India such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general budget, secure an improvement in the net earnings of the State Railways. Therefore, its very first and most important recommendation should have been that the existing leases with the companies at present Managing State Railways should be terminated the moment they expire, in order to put a stop to the utterly needless and altogether unjustifiable share of the companies in the surplus profits.

Pernicious Recommendation

The Committee not only does not make this recommendation which it was in duty bound to make, but goes farther and makes recommendations which will perpetuate the sharing of the surplus profits of the State Railways by British Companies.

The quite unnecessary existence of company management of some of the State railways has stood in the way of amalgamation of the State railways which would result in large saving in overhead charges, concentration of surplus rolling stock for fairs and rush of goods traffic, thereby reducing the capital cost of passenger carriages and goods wagons provided for separate administrations, and the expenses of the London Boards of Director's, etc., etc. The Committee was, therefore, bound to report that, in order to secure an improvement in the net earnings of the State railways, it is absolutely essential that company management should be ended when the existing contracts with the companies expire; that all the State railways should be put under direct State management; and that they should be amalgamated in suitable groups. The Committee has not only not done so, but it has actually recommended a renewal of the existing leases of the companies at present managing some of the State railways.

The Wedgwood Committee says that if the companies at present managing some of the State railways are given an extension of seven years, at once, they will give satisfaction to the State. In making this recommendation, it quietly ignores the whole history of company management of railways in India from the beginning to date.

The Committee's guilty conscience must have whispered to it that such a proposal would be most bitterly and vehemently opposed by Indians, as it is calculated to do them incalculable and inconceivable harm. Therefore, it has gone to the extent of repeating and emphasizing the proposal over and over again, and strongly and repeatedly urging Government to give "immediate" effect to it.

Railway Authority

The Wedgwood Committee recommends that the new Federal Railway Authority should be made and kept entirely free from political and administrative control. That is to say, neither the representatives in the Central Legislature of the Indian nation nor the Federal Government should have any voice in the administration of the national railways. The intense racial favouritism shown by this Committee in many of its other recommendations is really at the bottom of this recommendation. But the Committee has taken special care to conceal it by making it appear as though it is made really in the interests of the railways themselves.

Of the many atrocious recommendations made by the Committee the one about making the Federal Railway Authority quite independent of the Central Legislature and the Central Government, is the most atrocious. And in making it, this Committee of railway experts has overlooked the well-known fact that in Japan and other countries where the State-owned railways are managed by the State, the Railway authority administering them is fully and strictly responsible to both the Legislature and Government.

The people of India who had paid, and are still paying, dearly for the railways have had no voice in their management. Consequently, the railways are managed in the interests of British capitalists, merchants, manufacturers and job-hunters. The real object of the Wedgwood Committee's recommendation to make the new Railway Authority quite independent of the legislature and Government is to ensure that the Indian nation shall have no voice

(Continued on page 15, column 4)

BIRMINGHAM AND AFTER

Implications Of The Present Situation

(By "Observateur")

Mr. Chamberlain's well-featured Birmingham speech easily strikes one as inspired mainly by his undisguised desire to continue in office even in the face of the grave European situation which the western democracies are facing to-day and for the creation of which he both individually and as a mouthpiece and active agent of the city interests remains responsible in the greatest measure.

It would be impossible to believe that Mr. Chamberlain and his immediate collaborators, advisers and supporters did not predict, with a degree of precision the results of a policy that had had for its single aim the promotion of pure class interests even at the cost of and danger to, the general imperial and imperialist vital interests. The British Premier himself, posing the problem of a general election only a few days ago, drew the terrible picture of the British public surrendered to a socialist governmental regime and he at least left no doubt in the minds of those who have read that and various other oracles he has been rather freely delivering that he regarded himself not merely as an inspired prophet of European peace but essentially as a saviour of European nations and humanity and who had so far been prompted mystically to achieve peace by establishing personal contact with, and reading the minds (by totally disregarding their actions) of the European fascist dictators.

Does The Prophet Recant?

Whether therefore, we accept this inventor of the 'appeasement' technique in foreign affairs as a victim of his hallucinations or which is more probable, indeed, certain judged that is by his acts with their implications of British foreign policy an effective instrument of the aims and aspirations of the City interests which he politically so authoritatively represents, no mere reorientation in his policy in regard to the Berlin-Rome Axis can possibly save the situation that he has created. The British Premier, in his Birmingham speech has not recanted and it is psychologically impossible for him to recant at any time, his faith or, more accurately, fanaticism in his so-called policy of European appeasement, and past experience has proved that the man is incorrigible and, perhaps, for that reason alone, extremely dangerous. The "Daily Herald" of London is therefore, entirely right and completely justified in asserting that the German Fascist menace cannot be effectively met and the safety of the British nation and the Empire adequately insured unless there is a change of government. No one who has followed recent events carefully could have failed to anticipate the present situation and we must offer our sincere thanks to Hitler for his valuable contribution to the clarification of that situation.

The Next Move

At the same time, we must take into account certain factors of the internal situation created by the (to the Chamberlain party) too crudely hasty action of the Nazis. The panic that has accompanied Hitler's annexation of a country he had all but annexed last September, brings in its movement certain possibilities both for good and evil and much depends on the Opposition parties and the public opinion not merely in Great Britain, but in the dominions, including our own country as well, seizing them to their best advantage. Judged by the events that are moving at this moment, at a terrific speed and charged as they are with extraordinary, if not unpredictable possibilities, Mr. Chamberlain may not, perhaps, hope to tide over the fear and protest that are being freely expressed and which break through the control of Chamberlainean "coueism" of false security and the magical appeasement formula: and he is much too astute as a Party politician, to either resign or have resignation forced on him.

Reforning The Cabinet

The possibility of reconstitution of the British Cabinet more or less on the wartime basis cannot at this moment be excluded and will no doubt receive careful consideration of the Opposition leaders. Whatever may be the feeling in the ranks of Mr. Chamberlain's party and his supporters, it is advisable that the Government should be representative and internal unity achieved in a degree that could assure complete confidence in the Cabinet. When Anthony Eden was sacrificed on the altar of Chamberlain appeasement and the two other ministers followed his steps, although the only sin all the three had committeed was to protest, as mildly as was possible for these well-bred British gentlemen, against the risks to which British imperial interests had been exposed by a dictatorial Prime Minister, both Rome and Berlin instead of being appeased merely gave a tentative and not wholly satisfactory grunt of approval at the 'war-inciters' getting the sack they so richly deserved. But is there to-day (or preferably to-morrow) any guarantee that Mr. Chamberlain may not go back on Birmingham if he were allowed to remain in the leading position?

Let Us Decide

Does he command the country's confidence? Speaking for ourselves alone, are we going to accept his good faith for granted and place our destiny in his hands blindly, without conditions, without reservations? The time has come when we must examine the situation, make up our mind and take a decision the feeler of the Birmingham speech is unmistakable.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PLIGHT OF CZECHS

Horrors which are associated with Nazi brutality and the dreaded Gestapo have been let loose in Bohemia and Moravia. What terrible atrocities the Czech population is in for are no secret to those who know something of Nazi methods in Germany and Austria. Every civilised human being's heart will go out to the Czechs in the trials and tribulations that await them. The Czechs are reported to be stricken with grief over the loss of their independence. It is natural enough. But the Nazis have not killed the spirit of the people if the reports about the boycott of German troop parade and the unending stream of pilgrims to the tomb of the Unknown Warrior have any meaning. If the democracies do their duty Czecho-Slovakia may yet rise again. In this connection Dr. Benes' message to Americans: 'the independence of Czecho-Slovakia has not been crushed. Until my last breath I shall continue to fight for my people and their rights", is noteworthy.

RE-ENTER RUSSIA

The most interesting feature of the present international crisis is the changed attitude of Western democracies towards Russia. The gentlemen who so curtly ignored Russia at Munich are today almost eagerly angling for her support and co-operation. M. Bonnet ate the humble pie about a week ago. To-day there is no more important figure in London than M. Maisky to whose conversations with Lord Halifax "unusual emphasis is being attached". Indeed the Tory Britisher is beginning not only to reconcile himself to Russia's powerful assistance but even confer upon it what amounts to episcopal benedictions. Thus, His Grace the Archbishop of Conterbury, the guardian of Britain's Christian-Imperialist conscience, declares in the House of Lords:—

I confess there are many to whom co-operation with Soviet Russia is difficult but when supreme issues are concerned we must be ready to accept help from whatever quarters it comes.

—AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Russia which has always been faithful to the principle of collective security is willing to join any genuine Peace Front and play her full part in it quite ungrudgingly. Indeed it is now revealed that the present proposal for the co-operation of all peace Powers originated from her. The British are reported to hold that the situation is developing so rapidly that a formal conference may be too late and, therefore, it is proposed by both France and Britain that "a clear declaration signed by the principal Powers concerned and the open adhesion of other States would be the most practical first step toward building up a new system of security based on mutual support in Europe". This is quite welcome and the Russians are agreeable, provided the implications of such a declaration are not confined to Eastern Europe and provided "the Western Powers mean business". Who can blame the Soviet?

LIMBDI AFFAIRS

Affairs in the Limbdi State seem to be drifting towards a serious crisis. At a number of meetings held on Sunday in Bombay, speeches were made—among others, by Mrs. Leelavati Munshi—revealing the hopeless condition of the people of Limbdi. Thousands of them, it appears, have migrated to British India owing to heavy taxation and the oppressive activities of the State authorities. The State has imposed a tax even on the property taken out of the State by the emigrants. Complaints of high-handedness on the part of the officials are many. It is a most unfortunate situation. But the ruler and his advisers do not seem to have realized that this state of affairs cannot go on for long without serious detriment not only to the people but to the State and to themselves. The example of Rajkot and other States is before them. The State subjects, in Limbdi as elsewhere, are rising in protest against intolerable conditions which they have been suffering for so long. And in this non-violent struggle they have the sympathy and support of the whole of nationalist India.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Don't wait until the good things of life get by before looking after them.

A man may be fast asleep but rather slow when awake.

It is a good sign when a man is glad that God sees him.

Be careful of your thoughts for they are liable to break into words at any time.

Too much of the repentance nowadays is done in broadcloth and ashes of roses.

The honest grocer buys and sells by the same scales. There are no two weighs about him.

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WITHOUT COMMENT.

BERLIN, Mar. 20.

"We cannot help smiling when British newspapers try to introduce such terms as humanitarianism, civilisation, international law, and international confidence into argument with totalitarian States," declares Dr. Goebells in an article in The Voelkischer Beobachter.

* * * *

The Commander-in-Chief announced in the Council of State that Government would replace the Royal Air Force by an Indian Force as and when it is constituted—U. P.

As and when and if too, Your Excellency.

* * * *

There is a rumour to the effect that Mr. Gibson has asked Durbar Virawala not to intervene in the affairs of the Rajkot State.

It is not, however, accompanied by another rumour that Durbar Virawala has retorted with a "Thou too Brutus?"

"Strangers In Our Midst" is the title of an local Anglo-Indian article.

It, of course, does not refer to the "strangers in our midst" from "Home."

* * * *

Now's The Time!

It has been announced in the House of Commons that the British Government had decided to send a commercial mission to Rumania.

We did think that there was something transcehdentally British, too at the bottom of the historic Birmingham outburst.

* * * *

"It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the bulk of the incidents that occurred before the German invasion were deliberately evoked and the effects greatly magnified."—Lord Halifax.

It is also difficult to avoid recalling the fact that only a few days ago Lord Halifax was solemnly deploring anti-Nazi "rumour mongering."

And it is equally difficult to avoid recalling the attitude of British statesmen in defending German invasions of Austria and Sudetenland.

* * * *

"I confess that there are many to whom co-operation with Soviet Russia is difficult but when supreme issues are concerned we must be ready to accept help from whatever quarter it comes."

The speaker on the confessional platform (the House of Lords) was no other than His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

No comment, of course, is necessary, except that we should piously say "Amen."

By the way, you now know authoritatively that no supreme issues were concerned in the rape of Austria or Spain, let alone Abyssinia or China.

* * * *

Signor Gayda hints in the "Giornale d'Italia" something to the effect that now is the time for Britain and France to offer concessions to Italy.

A sure proof that the good ship "Berlin-Rome Axis" is in danger of sinking.

* * * *

The 'Diplomatische Korrespondenz' vehemently denies rumours of alleged German support to separatist movements in Yugo-Slavia—Berlin report.

Then (1) the rumours are true and (2) the Nazis are perturbed over their leakage.

* * * *

"Germany," declares a Nazi journal, "has exhausted her patience."

The more bitter tragedy for Germany is that she has apparently exhausted the patience of Mr. Neville Chamberlain too.

* * * *

"Are you aware, sir, that what you contemplate is illegal?" asked the lawyer.

"Certainly," replied the client. "What do you suppose I came to consult you for?"

* * * *

Jones: "What are you cutting out of that paper?"

Brown: "A report of a case in which a man got a divorce because his wife went through his pockets."

Jones: "What are you going to do with it?"

Brown: "Put it in my pocket."

First Step To Call Nazi Bluff

America Not To Join Democracies Or War

France Ready For War: Nazis Smile At Moral Appeals

PARIS, March 20.

Movements of German troops are reported to be taking place in the region of the East Prussian and Lithuanian frontier between the towns of Insterburg and Tilsitt according to the newspaper "Intransigeant".

FRANCE READY FOR WAR EMERGENCY

A telegram from Paris says:—

PLANS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE EVENT OF EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR MOROCCO ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AT A MEETING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNCIL AT THE WAR MINISTRY ATTENDED BY M. DALADIER, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA, AND THE RESIDENT GENERALS OF MOROCCO AND TUNIS FOLLOWING A CABINET MEETING.

There was also a meeting at Strasbourg in the evening between General Gamelin, Chief of Staff and the Civil and Military authorities at Strasbourg.

The Council of Ministers met to discuss the first batch of decrees under the Plenary Law.

A communique afterwards stated that a group of decrees destined to strengthen national defence and security was passed and sent to the President for signature.

M. REYNAUD INDICATED THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO MEET INCREASED EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE BY ECONOMIES. THIS WOULD BE DONE BY A REDUCTION OF CIVIL EXPENDITURE AND BY MEASURES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF POLICY AS DEFINED IN NOVEMBER.

PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST DEMOCRACIES

A telegram from Berlin says:—

All other news to-day is subordinated to a violent press campaign against Democracies, particularly Britain. Floods of abuse, complaints and arguments flood the Press.

Readers, wading through columns of comment and vituperation, are informed that Democratic Powers are rallying in a panic-stricken alliance to encircle Germany.

The campaign has taken a dimension rarely seen even in Germany. There is scarcely room on the front pages for the news of Herr Hitler's triumphant return to Berlin.

NAZIS SMILE AT MORAL APPEALS

"WE CANNOT HELP SMILING WHEN BRITISH NEWSPAPERS TRY TO INTRODUCE SUCH TERMS AS HUMANITARIANISM, CIVILISATION, INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE INTO ARGUMENT WITH TOTALITARIAN STATES", DECLARED DR. GOEBELLS IN AN ARTICLE IN THE "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER." HE SAYS THAT THEY MAY HAVE HAD EFFECT ON THE BOURGEOIS PRE-WAR GERMANY AND AFFECTED OUR MEDIOCRE PARLIAMENTARIANS OF THE POSTWAR ERA, BUT TO US NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, THESE ARGUMENTS HAVE DEFINITELY LOST THE SPICE OF NOVELTY.

U. S. A. TO KEEP OUT OF WAR?

A message from Washington says:—

IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WILL CONSENT TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN A CONFERENCE OF PEACEFUL POWERS.

THE CONTRIBUTION WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION HOPES TO MAKE IS ECONOMIC AND MORAL AND THERE WOULD BE NO SUPPORT HERE FOR PARTICIPATION IN A FOREIGN WAR TO THE EXTENT TO SENDING ARMIES OVERSEAS.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT AN ASSURANCE THAT ECONOMIC WEAPONS WILL BE AT THE DISPOSAL OF DEMOCRACIES IS WHAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS SEEKING.

General approval is expressed of Britain's energetic measures to consolidate a peace-front in Europe particularly the rapproachement with the Soviet which is featured in the papers as a striking change of British diplomacy and a most significant development of the crisis.

POLAND WILL CO-OPERATE WITH ENGLAND

A telegram from Warsaw says:—

The Polish people have amply shown in history that they cherish the same ideals as the British of freedom and liberty, declared Mr. Hudson replying to an address of welcome by the Minister of Commerce, M. Roman.

"When we see liberty disappearing in country after country our two nations have a common concern."

The press heartily welcomed the visit declaring that a closer collaboration between Poland and Britain is ardently desired by all parties.

Mr. Hudson had conversations with Col. Beck when he discussed the situation in relation to the recent events.—Reuter.

Disguise Competition

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22ND

ITALIAN JOURNAL SITTING ON FENCE

Admits German Violation Of Munich But Blames Democracies

ROME, March 20.

The "Telegrafo" frankly admits that the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia constitutes a great modification of policy and it is far removed from the spirit of Munich, but there is no hint of condemnation throughout a two-column article. On the contrary, the paper blames Britain, France and United States for "massive armaments".—Reuter.

GERMAN JOURNAL'S ATTACK ON ENGLAND

BERLIN, March 21.

A very grave attitude towards Britain's reaction to the incorporation of Moravia and Bohemia is taken by highly official "Politische" information which threatens fundamental revision of the Reich's attitude towards Great Britain.

The paper says that the attitude of the British Press and statements by British politicians and the Prime Minister have created extraordinary annoyance to Germany and describes the British "attempts to mobilise Rumania by lies and to carry out with this state a new Benes policy against Germany" as criminal.

It asserts that Mr. Chamberlain's journey to Munich and Godesburg were guided by an endeavour to canceal the final debacle of British policy in central Europe by alleged peace gesture and political compromise.

The article concludes "The attitude of the British Press and competent quarters must create the impression that Britain values all agreements and problems solely from her position of power, that Britain feels herself the enemy of every strengthening of the German position and tries to make difficulties for Germany when she securing the realm which is due to her. Under such circumstances Germany would be compelled to subject her fundamental attitude to a decisive and final revision."—Reuter.

NO AGREEMENT ON MEXICAN OIL

MEXICO CITY: March 21.

Mr. Donald Richberg, the American oilman, who has been negotiating on behalf of foreign oil companies with the Mexican Government in regard to expropriations, has issued a statement making clear that no agreement has been reached and he is returning to the United States.—Reuter.

Senator Borah Against Sale Of War Materials

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Senator Borah criticises Senator Pittman's proposal to amend the Neutrality Law declaring, "We will not contribute to mass murder" and advocated prohibition of sale, directly or indirectly, of all instruments of war to any and all nations engaged in armed conflict.—Reuter.

Hungary May Not Join Germany

Premier And Foreign Minister To Visit Rome And Berlin

BUDAPEST, March 21.

The attitude of Hungary towards Poland, Italy and Germany is reflected in the tone of telegrams sent expressing satisfaction at the restoration of the old frontier.

The message to Mussolini and Count Ciano is warmly effusive, that to Von Ribbentrop politely correct and that to Dr. Beck very friendly and suggests good understanding.

The replies were in corresponding tones.

It is not easy to predict what Hungary's attitude will be if confronted with a world crisis. She is conscious of the weight of Germany but at the same time

TO LAST DROP OF HER BLOOD

BERNE, March 20.

A declaration that Switzerland is ready to defend the integrity of her territory to the last drop of her blood was read at the opening sessions of both the Federal Chambers.

Hungarians have a strong sense of individuality, patriotism and liberty and it must not be assumed that they would behave like a vassal state.

It is officially stated that Premier Teleki and Foreign Minister Csaky will visit Berlin and Rome before the end of March.—Reuter.

Trouble Due To Propagandist Broadcast

BUCHAREST, March 20.

The Hungarian minority demonstrated at Tisane and Oradia Mare but the demonstrators were easily dispersed without any serious incident.

The demonstrations are attributed to Hungarian broadcasts during the past few days announcing that the Hungarians will soon be with the "lost brothers" and that these towns will soon come within Hungary as Ruthenia has done.—Reuter.

BRATISLAVA, March 20.

The Slovakian Vice-President M. Tuka and the Foreign Minister M. Durcansky have left for Berlin.—Reuter.

CANADA TO LINE UP WITH BRITAIN

OTTAWA, March 20.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Mackenzie King declared that if there were prospects of an aggressor attacking Britain, there was no doubt as to the Canadian peoples' decision. They would regard it as an act of aggression menacing the freedom of all parts of the British Commonwealth.

On the contrary if it was a case of a dispute over trade or the prestige of some far corner of the world that would raise a different consideration.—Reuter.

World Achievement

The Rotterdam Tunnel

It has been said that there are more ways than one of killing a pig, and apparently there are more ways than one of making a tunnel

Surely, you would say, a tunnel must of necessity be bored through soil or rock. But this is not so, for in Holland a tunnel is being built in a special way.

Rotterdam, as all the world knows, has a famous harbour, and it is eminently desirable that traffic should be able to go from one side to the other—motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians. In order to provide a short-cut, the authorities are constructing a tunnel, only instead of boring through the rock below the harbour, they are building the tunnel on the floor of the sea. Dredgers are gouging out a narrow channel, and then sections of a circular tunnel, immense in size, are floated out till they are immediately over the spot where they are wanted. There they are sunk, and there the various sections are welded together.

Striking indeed it is to see the work going on—the floating docks or metal sections looking like great buildings, each 200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and nearly 30 feet high. As soon as the sections are placed in position, sinking down into the trench already prepared, the work of covering up the tunnel goes on apace. Concrete walls are built on the outside, and over all mud and sand is piled so that the roadway (brilliantly lighted and perfectly ventilated) nears completion with surprising rapidity. It will be 700 yards long, so far as the under-water section is concerned, and is expected to cost at least £2,000,000.

U. S. A. LEGATION CLOSED

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The United States have sent a Note to the German Embassy refusing to recognise the legitimacy of occupation of Czechoslovakia.

The State Department announced that the United States are closing the Legation at Prague and have ordered the Minister to return.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WILL FACE AGGRESSION

LONDON, March 20.

A declaration that "there are no effort and no sacrifice which the people of Britain are not prepared to accept, if they were shown necessary for the protection of Britain's vital interests," was made by Sir John Anderson at a luncheon at the Foreign Press Association.

Sir John Anderson reminded his hearers that prior to January last, when the National Service campaign was started, a million and hundred thousand people had volunteered for air raid protection and since the campaign had started a further half million men had been recruited. The total number of recruited greatly exceeded the number of those volunteering in the corresponding period of the beginning of the Great War.—Reuter.

Massing Of Might On Side Of Right Needed

LONDON, March 20.

The possibility of a declaration in favour of peace by the churches of all nations was mentioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the course of a speech in the House of Lords.

Referring to Germany's action in Czechoslovakia the Archbishop said: "It appears that the only possible answer to Germany's challenge is an answer given in terms which the German rulers understand, that is that against their claim that might is right, there must be a massing of might on the side of the right. We are driven to this because we are convinced that there are some things more sacred even than peace and that these must be defended.

"There must be something in the nature of a League of Nations for the defence of liberty. I confess there are many to whom co-operation with Soviet Russia is difficult but when supreme issues are concerned we must be ready to accept help from whatever quarters it comes."

The Archbishop added: I have in mind to renew the invitation in favour of peace I issued to the heads of all great churches and Christian communions in Europe in 1935 and to include possibly the United States. Is it inconceivable that under the leadership of the new Pope other leaders will be willing to make a declaration to the effect "that the new exaltation of the state at the expense of personality, the new exaltation of force as a means of adjusting international questions are inconsistent with Christian principles".

"I could promise him that all the leaders of the Orthodox Anglican and Protestant churches would give their simultaneous support."—Reuter.

United Commons May Back Chamberlain

LONDON, March 20.

A marked change in parliamentary opinion has occurred over the week-end mainly due to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham.

Opposition criticism, previously expressed, has undergone a change and when the Premier entered the Commons in the afternoon some members of both the Opposition joined in the cheers of his own supporters.

There has been a crystollisation of feeling among the members of all the parties that the time has come for the country to take a firm stand and it is certain that any action that the Premier may take will have the support of the Oppositions as well as the Government Members.

There are no indications yet of a coalition between the Labour Party and Government but there is less disposition among the Opposition to say that Mr. Chamberlain must go.—Reuter

WASHINGTON, March 20.

A President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. William Douglas, Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission to the Supreme Court in succession to Mr. Brandeis who recently resigned.—**Reuter.**

Move For New System Of Collective Security

BERLIN MAY FORESTALL CONFERENCE PLAN

Next Major Development To Follow Rome's Claims

LONDON, March 21.

"The Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent says that it is feared in London that the situation may, without warning, become too urgent for time for a Conference of Powers such as suggested by Moscow.

ANGLO-FRENCH VIEW

The British and French view apparently is that a clear declaration signed by the principal Powers concerned and the open adhesion of other States would be the most practical first step toward building up a new system of security based on mutual support in Europe.

SOVIET READY TO JOIN EFFORT

The correspondent gathers that the Soviet are prepared to join the effort provided they are satisfied that the Western Powers really mean business. He adds the Soviet would not necessarily confine the implications of such a declaration to Eastern Europe.

The writer says that the impression was current in diplomatic circles yesterday that circumstances dictate a pause in the German progress towards the East and it was thought probable that the next immediate German move may be against Lithuania where a 'coup' to annex Memel is believed to be imminent. Apparently Lithuania is not now prepared to offer effective resistance, but it is understood Poland will take a serious view, should German ambition extend into the territory of Lithuania proper.

It is expected, however, that the next major development would come with the presentation of Italian claims against France.

MOSCOW FAVOURS PROPOSAL

MOSCOW, March 20.

It is understood from reliable authority that Soviet favours the Anglo-French suggestion of a joint discussion of the European situation. It proposes an immediate conference of Britain, France, Soviet, Rumania, Poland and Turkey.—Reuter.

Great Powers Closing Up Their Ranks

LONDON, March 20.

"One phrase in Lord Halifax's declaration "wider mutual obligations in the cause of mutual support" is apparently the key-note of the present conversations", writes a diplomatic observer. Certain rallying together of States which might be attacked is evident, the leaders being Britain, France, Soviet Russia and Poland.

Unusual emphasis is being attached to Mr. Maisky's conversations with Lord Halifax and it is believed that things are shaping towards a common policy as regards German expansion. The framework for this already exists. France has alliance with both Poland and Russia, Poland has military alliance with Rumania, while Russia has a Non-Aggression Pact with Rumania.

The attitude of Signor Mussolini is somewhat obscure. He has made no recent pronouncements but there is small ground for belief that he is contemplating a change of policy.

It is generally believed that there will be no conference to discuss the effects of Germany's coup, but there is every likelihood that something tangible will emerge. Meanwhile sentiment tonight is somewhat easier.—Reuter.

U. S. A. NEUTRALITY BILL

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Mr. Sumnerwelles has endorsed the introduction of Senator Pittman's Neutrality Bill in the Senate describing it as "a step in a logical direction."

Civil Aeronautics Authority has asked the Congress for 7,300 thousand dollars appropriation to train civilian pilots. The Bill was introduced in the House to carry out the War Department's recommendation of 277 million dollars to strengthen the Panama Canal defences.—Reuter.

MEMEL GERMANS ON WAR PATH

Far-Reaching Demands On Lithuania

MEMEL, March 20.

Reports are widely current that Memel Germans are contemplating the presentation of far-reaching demands to Lithuania. Both sides deny that demands have been presented, but the following demands are anticipated:

Lithuania to hand over to Memel the control of Posts, Telegraphs, Railways and other communications and also the income from the Harbour Dues. Dismissed Memel German State officials to be reinstated and back salaries to be paid: Lithuanian Garrison and Frontier Police to be withdrawn.—Reuter.

FRANCO PATS HITLER'S BACK

BERLIN, March 20.

General Franco has telegraphed to Herr Hitler his congratulations on the "reincorporation of the old Reich territory in Germany".—Reuter.

LONDON, March 20.

Two accused in Birmingham on explosive charges were sentenced to ten years and a third to seven years' penal servitude.—Reuter.

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Failure Writ Large On Grigg' Regime

SATYAMURTI AND GADGIL EXPOSE HIS STEWARDSHIP

Nationalists And Muslims Join Issue With Congress

NEW DELHI, March 21.

General discussion on the Finance Bill was resumed this morning by the Assembly.

Mr. Satyamurti propounded a number of tests for judging the stewardship of Sir James Grigg during the last quinquinnium.

Some Questions

Were the people of this country, he asked, more prosperous than they were five years ago? Had the purchasing power of the millions in this country been increased to any appreciable extent?

Had the standards of life of the people of this country been raised?

Unfavourable Verdict

He ventured to suggest that on these three counts the replies would be unfavourable to the Finance Member. If at all anything had been done for the people in the villages, he continued, it had been done by the Provincial Governments particularly the Congress Governments.

Further, all the Provincial Governments had done something striking to benefit the masses by scaling down debts while the Central Government and the much boosted Reserve Bank had remained quiet.

Mr. Satyamurti characterised the restoration of cuts in salaries as a foolish action, which had resulted in a loss of about two crores. He admitted that the retrenchment axe had been wielded with some strength, but it was not sufficient. There were still too many highly paid appointments. The Finance Member had, therefore, failed to produce any permanent retrenchment.

RATIO QUESTION

He next dealt with a number of specific failures on the part of the Finance Member on specific matters. On the rupee ratio question the only achievement had been the coining of a new phrase: "No monkeying with the ratio." The Finance Member would never take the House or the public into account in dealing with a case which was capable of objective examination.

The Finance Member, he continued, during his first budget speech, had admitted that the revenue tariffs were so high and complicated that they acted as a restraint on trade and industry. But during the next five years Sir James failed to do anything to remedy this state of affairs.

He reminded the Finance Member of his early outburst against Railway extravagance and yet Indian Railways were not working satisfactorily.

HIS FAILURES

Referring to the congratulations showered by the London "Times" on Sir James Grigg on the part played by him in placing Provincial Autonomy on an even keel, Mr. Satyamurti condemned Sir James' failure to summon the Annual Finance Ministers' Conference on the ground of pre-occupation and declared that Sir James had run away from a problem to which he ought to have made his own contribution.

Another failure on the part of the Finance Member was that he did nothing to implement the suggestion of the Chief Justice of India for promoting a spirit of mutual forbearance between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments.

Mr. Satyamurti next referred to the increasing Defence expenditure and the recent comparison made by Lord Halifax between expenditure on social services and armaments expenditure and asked what was the money spent on social services in this country out of current revenues? The Government of India also failed to do anything for the credit structure of the country. The position of the Scheduled Banks, reminded Mr. Satyamurti, 'vis-a-vis' the Reserve Bank was a very difficult one

THAT DEFICIT

The policy of the Finance Member, declared Mr. Satyamurti, was to benefit the rich at the expense of the poor.

Turning to the deficit of fifty lakhs, Mr. Satyamurti suggested that though expenditure on the Defence Department would increase by about a crore in the coming year, yet there would be no deficit because the Finance Member would receive a much greater amount than he had estimated. Even if there was a deficit, he asked, what was the unorthodoxy in leaving unprovided a deficit of fifty lakhs in a 100 crore budget? There was no need for the additional import duty on raw cotton which was really only a present in advance with the left hand behind the back of the Indo-British Trade Agreement to Lancashire and Japan. If the Finance Member was actuated by considerations for the agriculturists and the industries of the country, he would also have imposed a counter-bailing duty on imported yarn and piecegoods.

GRIGG'S LEGACIES

Mr. Satyamurti next pointed out that the question of the future sources of revenue had not been tackled and prophesied that Provincial Autonomy was going to break on the rock of Finance. Another permanent legacy of Sir James Grigg was the policy regarding protection for Indian industries, which amounted to an attempt to reduce Indians to a position of drawers of water and hewers of wood.

Criticising the present attitude regarding Tariff Boards, Mr. Satyamurti declared that these Boards now consisted of politicians who had no occupation and friends of the bureaucracy.

Mr. Satyamurti then proceeded to criticise the working of the different departments of Government and said that the Government of India as a Government had now ceased to exist.

Dealing with the removal of the exemption limit in Corporation Tax and the new 'Khandesari' proposals, Mr. Satyamurti was of opinion that the first would adversely affect the smaller industries, while the second would benefit the larger sugar manufacturers at the expense of the smaller.

WHAT SURVEY SHOWS

Mr. Aikman made a brief survey of the general financial position. Looked at from almost any angle, he said, it was evident that at no period since the Great War had the Central Government been on so sound a financial footing as it was to-day nor had its general policy in other directions given a greater feeling of confidence.

Turning to the heavy burden of taxation, he pointed out that most of the emergency taxes imposed during the crisis year of 1931 continued at least in some part until this day. When all was said and done it was from the richer classes that capital for developing trade and industry had to come and to mulct them unduly for the purposes of the State would mean that they would be unable to provide as much as they otherwise could for productive purposes.

MILLOWNERS ATTACKED

Sir Yamin Khan appealed for unity in the country as the only way to generate a force which would compel Government to become responsible to the people. The cotton duty, said Sir Yamin Khan, was one to which he had no objection, because while it would undoubtedly help Lancashire, it would also help Indian cotton. He criticised in this connection the conduct of millowners who ignored Indian cotton. With such millowners the House could have no sympathy, he declared.

Referring to income-tax, Sir Yamin Khan objected to the proposed slabs as being not sufficiently small.

NEW METHOD FOR OLD

Mr. N. V. Gadgil declared that all the Finance Member's ideas of managing India's economic and financial matters proceeded from one consideration, namely, that of perpetuating the economic domination of England over India. All his taxation proposals were integrated to the one objective of advancing the industrial interests of Britain and crippling India's industrial advancement. The efforts made in the past to destroy the Indian cotton industry were well-known. That industry was one of the greatest obstacles in the way of England's economic domination of India and the Cotton Excise Duty as well as the doubling of the import duty were the modern equivalent of the old devise of cutting the Indian weaver's thumb.

Similarly, continued Mr. Gadgil, with regard to building of ships a prohibition was laid on the construction of vessels beyond a certain specified tonnage of size. Referring to income-tax, he said, the anxiety of the Finance Member seemed to be not so much to tax the rich as to tax that part of the wealth in the country which otherwise would have gone to the provision of finance for industrial development in the country. The cotton duty had been described as a device to encourage the growth of long staple. If that was a sincere claim, the Finance Member should have given a rebate which would neutralise the effect of the extra duty on the export from India of higher and finer counts of textiles.

FIVE CRORES UNEMPLOYED.

Referring to other aspects of Sir James's stewardship Mr. Gadgil asserted that unemployment had increased—there being now five crores of unemployed—in many villages not a single new home had been built for years and villages in fact were becoming stagnant. Not one morsel of food had been added, nor one inch of cloth. He appealed to Government to take a leaf out of Russia's book to deal with the situation.

Mr. M. S. Aney pointed out that while the Finance Bill was intended to secure the money needed for expenditure, it also gave the House the opportunity of considering the stewardship of the Treasury Benches. He first dealt with what had been termed "commercial departments," because they afford a test of the capacity of those in charge of the management. Here they paid that these —particularly the Railways—were not run at a profit for some years and in any country the turning out of such losing balance sheets would have meant the winding up of the concern or the removal of the management.

Turning to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, he pointed out that the extravagance of the Telegraph Section was the cause of the loss in the Department. He emphasised the need for bringing down the level of postcard rates in the interests of the poor man. This, he declared, would be a social service.

Mr. Aney assured the Finance Member that the new cotton duty, a revenue duty which might disappear at any moment, would not be of much use in the direction of helping the cultivator because what was required was a consistent policy spread over a number of years. He also reminded the House of the serious plight of the cotton grower and the fact that one of the best customers of Indian short staple—Japan—was going out of competition in the Indian raw cotton market. This position had not been considered by Indian industrialists while there was also the distinct possibility of the United Kingdom taking this part of the produce. He next referred to the position of C. P. and Berar and urged the need of some sort of subsidy or subvention of about 25 lakhs annually to help C. P.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi felt that though the Finance Member deserved a sound indictment it was not of the type that came from Mr. Satyamurthi at the end of the indictment forsave Sir James because he atoned for everything by going to see Mr. Gandhi and if Sir James had done it every year there would have been no indictment. (Laughter). The Finance Member, he continued, had always taken the interests of the United Kingdom first in his financial administration. One of his last acts was the Income-Tax Amendment Act which was passed through the kind efforts of the Congress Benches and this act had now been used for fostering the interests of the United Kingdom and not of Indian industrialists. Individuals earning Rs. 200 a year were not taxed but when four individuals joined together and formed a company and earned in all about Rs. 1,500—a year they were taxed.

He next criticised Government for its failure to protect Indian Shipping and its failure to protect Indians in Burma. On Federation, he informed the House, he had consulted an astrologer who had told him that there would be no Federation. (Laughter).

GRIGG'S REPLY.

Sir James Grigg in replying to the four day's debate dealt crisply and often acidly with many points made by the speakers, particularly by the leader of the Opposition.

WHY BREAK CONTRACT.

Referring to the demand for a cut in pay on the lines proposed in the Assembly resolution, the Finance Member said the considered view of the Government of India was that there was no justification for breaking a contract, whether that contract was implicit or explicit with its own servants. It was authoritatively stated in Parliament in 1931 that such a cut could only be justified as a temporary measure to meet a grave national emergency and when the Budget could be balanced with no more than fifty lakhs extra taxation, it was impossible to postulate the existence of such an emergency.

Sir James then replied to the observations made by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Leader of the Opposition on the so-called underestimating of revenue in the Budget.

RETORT TO BHULABHAI.

Sir James confessed to surprise at Mr. Desai and Sir Cowasji Jehangir joining together in a dirge for the poor Super-taxpayer. "It put me in mind of hearing a well-known Labour M. P. in the House of Commons interrupting a millionaire who was weeping about the weight of taxation. "Give me the income and I'll pay the tax" said the Labour M. P." (Loud laughter).

"Mr. Desai called me a Socialist. I quite see that after Tripuri, it is safe and even appropriate for the Hon. gentleman to use this as the worst term of abuse he can think of. (Laughter). Anyhow, if to be sceptical about the hardships of the rich is to be a Socialist, then Socialists in the country must have a large majority". (More laughter).

ATTACK ON INDIAN BIG BUSINESS.

"Wherever in India big business interests are asked to give some

(Continued on page 12, column 3.)

Ceylon Rocked By Tremors

Shock Was Severest In South Colombo

COLOMBO, March 21.

Intermittent earthquake tremors extending over four minutes were felt in many parts of the island this morning.

The seismograph at the Colombo Observatory places the epicentral region at a distance of 700 miles from Ceylon. The shock was severest in South Colombo where the residents awoke to the rattling of doors and furniture. Hitherto no damage is reported.—A. P.

At Dehra Dun

NEW DELHI, March 21.

An earthquake of very great intensity was recorded at 6.48 a.m. to-day at the Dehra Dun Survey Seismograph.

The epicentre is estimated to have been 2,200 miles away.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The death occurred to-night of Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Hafeez, M.L.A., Deputy Leader of the Krishak Proja Party in the Bengal Assembly.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

continued on he would gradually grow to hate her. She wouldn't want that nor would he.

Thus having settled the business in his mind, Paul tried to apply himself to the work he had laid out for the day. He found the task impossible. His mind was too filled with his decision, with what he planned to do and the ultimate consequences.

Prue had gone in town early that morning. She would not be home until late in the afternoon. He wished he could get in touch with her, urge her to come home earlier. He wanted to get the thing over with. He did not want to allow himself time to weaken.

At noon he went into the kitchen and opened a can of soup and heated it. He was finishing his second cup when a key rattled in the door. It was Prue. She was home three hours before he expected her.

He thought as she came into the kitchen how charming she looked. But he was too concerned with the thoughts in his own mind to notice anything else about her that was different—the set look about her mouth, the deliberateness of her movements, the way she sat down and stared across at him gravely.

"I came home early, Paul. There's something I had to tell you. I couldn't keep it in any longer. It's been on my mind for weeks." She paused. "We've got to change our way of living—or separate."

"What?" He blinked. His mouth fell open.

"Oh, I know it comes as a terrific shock to you to know that I was even entertaining such a thought. I'm sorry. I don't want to be brutal, but I've decided it's the only way. I mean,—oh, Paul, I know how important your work is. It's more important than anything to you. I don't dare come in to make the bed or pick things up or dust. That seems unimportant to you. But it isn't to me. I like order, and I have some pride. You can't imagine how embarrassing it is when somebody drops in and the house is in such a terrible state." A tear coursed down her cheek. "You don't know how hard it is to tell you this, because I—I love you so. If only you could work in a studio—".

Paul got unsteadily to his feet. He came around the table, feeling dazed, yet feeling curiously uplifted, relieved, gloriously happy.

He took her hand in his. "Studio. That's it. That's the answer to our problem. Stupid of me not to have thought of it before. I'll hunt one up to-morrow —and we'll stay married and be happy."

Prue squeezed his hand, smiled her tears. "Oh, my darling, if you only knew how tortured I've been because I thought you wouldn't understand."

(COPYRIGHT).

A SHORT STORY

Problem's Answer

BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT.

At last Paul made up his mind. He was going to tell Prue that they would have to separate. The mere thought of a separation, of not being with her always, forever and ever, made him miserable, overpowered him with a great sense of dread and disappointment and emptiness.

Yet it must be so.

They had been married three years. Paul had been thinking about the separation for six months. Vaguely, gradually the idea had taken form in his mind. To-day, as he looked around the single room of their apartment with its unmade bed and disarranged newspapers and dusty furniture, it reached full maturity.

He was a commercial artist. He did illustrations for advertisements, sketches for newspapers, diagrams for text book publishers. He was a free lance. For the most part, because he found it easier, he worked at home. This fact was the nub of the trouble. Working at home, or anywhere for that matter, he required order, a certain amount of routine in order to apply himself to the best of his ability.

After breakfast he'd set up his board in the living-room and begin work. More and more he became aware of the disorder of that living-room, of the rumpled bed in the alcove, of the dust, the litter. It worked on his mind. It bothered him no end. And more and more he became aware of Prue's slovenliness. He hadn't permitted himself to use that word until to-day. Yet now he knew there was no other word to express how he had come to feel toward her.

She was not a good housekeeper. She was untidy. She had no sense of routine or order. He couldn't go on living and working without these things. He knew that now.

He thought the matter over carefully in all its details. He wished mightily that he didn't love her so. It was going to be hard, for a time practically unbearable, but if he was to continue with his work, if he was to get a measure of happiness out of life, it would have to be so.

More and more his work had become in demand. He was getting places. He couldn't ruin his life, his career, not even for this girl whom he loved so dearly.

Yes, there was only one way. He must tell her. He must talk to her plainly and suggest a separation. The thought of how she would look and what she would say sent a pang through his heart. He knew she had no inkling of how he felt. It would be like a bolt from the blue.

He must take the telling as gentle as possible. He must be kind, considerate, yet firm. He must give her to understand that no matter what she said or did there could be no other way of solving the problem. He must make her understand that he loved her, would always love her; that he was doing this for her good as well as his own. If they

(Continued in column 5.)

NEW ASIATIC'S

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BOMBAY, 14th March, 1939.

The Branch Manager,
The New Asiatic Life Insc.Co.Ltd.,
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Sir,

Re:-Pol.No.A/3296 - Mahomed Husain Jaffer Dewji (Decd)

On behalf of Mrs.Aminabai W/o Mahomed Husain Jaffer Dewji I take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for your cheque No.H/B-128431 for Rs 5000/- in full payment of the claim on the above life.It is gratifying to note that this claim has been paid off without any inconvenience.

While thanking you once again,I offer my best wishes to the Company.

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MUTT AND JEFF—The Whole Boloney Government Is Worth About as Much as Coster's Guarantee By BUD FISHER

JEFF, YOU WON ALL MY MONEY FROM ME PLAYING POKER! I THINK YOU OUGHT TO PLAY ME AGAIN AND GIVE ME A CHANCE TO GET EVEN!
BUT YOU HAVEN'T ANY MORE MONEY!
I KNOW BUT I'LL GIVE YOU MY PERSONAL CHECK IF I LOSE! THE WHOLE BOLONEY GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF MY CHECK! THAT'S GOOD ENOUGH, ISN'T IT?
YOU WAIT HERE! I'LL SEE ABOUT IT!
SAY, MUTT, THE KING WANTS TO PLAY ME POKER AND GIVE ME A CHECK IF HE LOSES! THE WHOLE BOLONEY GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF HIM! I GUESS IT'S SAFE! HUH?
WE CAN FIND OUT!
LETS SEE! "BUL" "BULL" HERE IT IS! -- BOLONEY NATIONAL DEBT! FOUR THOUSAND BILLION, TEN HUNDRED AND SIX MILLION, NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS!
NOTHIN' DOIN', TOOTS!

Molestation Of Women Workers

Overawing Another Political Party And Preventing It From Acting

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Munshi's speech in reply to the cut-motion regarding the Kania Committee's Report in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Hon. Mr. Munshi said:—

And, Sir, what effrontery to say that there were police atrocities on November 7: Leave aside everything else; take a summary of the findings. What do they amount to? I will give a very short summary of those findings. Flagrant violence of every kind was practised by the strikers, uncontrolled by the organisers. Hundreds of glass panes of mills were broken. Did they break of their own accord? Were they broken by an earthquake? Were they broken by the police?

Mr. S. V. Parulekar: Yes:

The Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi: Well, it does require some effrontery—and I know my honourable friend possesses it—to say that the glass panes were broken by the police. Stone-throwing was done on a scale unseen in Bombay. Trams were stopped; some were smashed. Was that the work of the police? Whose work was it. Then, Sir, in Crown Mills an attempt was made to set fire to a portion of the building by throwing lighted wood. Who did it? Did the police do it? Did the manager do it? Did the Mill-owners' Association do it? What is the use of talking in that manner? This was not done spontaneously; this was not done as a result temporary irritation: it was done after mature plans, of goondaism in the city. Sir, we have got records of 663 men and women who were injured in the city that day. As against this, hundreds must have gone to their own doctors; and hundreds must have been bruised in such a manner that it was not possible to keep their record. But that day 663 men and women were actually injured. Policemen were stoned and the Sub-Inspector was seriously injured. Did the sub-inspector break his own leg in order that the Kania Committee might find in favour of the police. There must be some limit to such absurd arguments.

But it did not end there. The whole point is this. Look at page 21 of the report—the saddest page of the Kania Committee's report.

"WOMEN WORKERS HARASSED"

"In addition to this disorderly behaviour, there was also very unseemly conduct on the part of crowds towards women workers. Some of these and also other witnesses deposed to this fact. Several women workers who were going to work or returning home after work were filthily abused. One witness expressly stated that when a batch of these women workers were returning, they were surrounded by a crowd of 25 or 30 untouchables coming from Kalachowki, who told them as follows: 'If Marathas cannot provide food for you our Ambedkar is there. Hand over the women to the Mahars.'" ("Shame", "Shame')

"It is further in evidence that a procession of about 250 headed by Red Flag Union volunteers went in the lane near Ganesh Wadi when 40 or 50 women workers were going to work. The volunteers told them: "Now it is the Raj of Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar and if you want money you could get it from him: but don't go to work". In several cases, the women workers were pushed and roughly handled. We have two disgraceful instances clearly proved before us in respect of the treatment of women workers. In one case a woman worker was surrounded by a crowd on the Dadar Main Road near the Gold Mohur Mill. The crowd completely stripped her of clothes and jeered at her. In the meanwhile, Deputy Inspector Scott, seeing the crowd, rushed there, and on his arrival the crowd ran away."

Dr. S. R. Ambedkar: Why did you not prosecute them?

The Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi:

"The poor woman put her clothes about her and was escorted by Deputy Inspector Scott to a tram to proceed home. Another woman was also similarly treated near Kalachowki. It is alleged that one Mr. Jadhav Communist) with two members of his party was helping Dr. Ambedkar's people when this second outrage was committed. A mill worker who was present gave the names of ten other persons and a postman, who helped him in saving the situation by going to her assistance, although they were threatened with physical violence. The postman's statement corroborates this evidence. We have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the evidence given in connection with these incidents."

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Why do you not prosecute these people on the basis of this evidence?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Do not believe it:

The Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi: The Doctor won't have patience? The truth is coming home to him.

BLOOD OF DECENT MEN BOILS

Sir, I feel ashamed that in this year of grace 1939, in the city of Bombay women should have been subjected to such treatment at the hands of organised goondaism that women workers could not carry food to their husbands or could not go to work without being molested by men for whom the least word that I can use is goondas—hired or unhired goondas make no difference. This is a thing against which the blood of every decent man in the city ought to boil; this is a thing which ought not to be permitted; if in a place women cannot go to their own work without fear of being molested, civilised government comes to an end. My honourable friend Mr. Patil has referred to what happened to two little Parel children. I went to the hospital and saw them: their skulls had been battered almost to a cake; the poor widowed mother was crying. They were returning in a friend's car from school. They had nothing to do with the Industrial Disputes Bill. The strikers stopped them, dragged them out of the car, and battered their heads. For five days they were lying on their deathbed, every ounce of their blood having been drained out of them. God should be thanked that the poor widowed mother was ultimately left the solace of those children. Now, was this done by the police? Was it done by Government? Or was it done by the goondas who had been let loose by the Council of Action which is now being defended by the honourable member opposite (Dr. Ambedkar)? Women and children were molested by people who talk the language of democrats here and of gangsters outside. That is what it is, and that is what the Kania Committee has held proved.

Sir, it was very interesting to see how some of our friends outside make provocation out of anything. Take my interview, for instance; when I said, "This is a political fight—for or against the Industrial Disputes Bill; let us have it on a peaceful basis; let us have a peaceful demonstration", one gentleman said, "This is a provocation; we are not now responsible if anything happens" Policemen are posted at street corners, it is provocation. The Committee was appointed when Dr. Ambedkar himself asked for it; in his usual way he said on November 9: "I demand that there shall be a committee". He said, "there shall be a committee, and there was one." (Laughter). He comes now and says, "Why was a committee given? Prosecute me".

WANTED TO HAVE GENERAL STRIKE

It is all very interesting, but the fact of the matter is clearly this, that they wanted to have a kind of general strike, and the general strike they did not have. And I sympathise with all those gentlemen who joined the Communists in trying to make the strike a success—all through different motives. I know the strange bed-fellows that they were on that day, and what fate has overtaken them now; we need not go into that now. But it was a strange medley; Communalists Democratic Swarajists and Communists who have no religion and no community—all herding together in order that Bombay might be handed over to the goondas for twelve hours.

Now, sir, I ask a simple question, not only of members here but even of people outside: What is the Government to do? If the police is there, is it not to protect the loyal worker who wants to go to his mill? Is it not there to stop the mill premises from being broken into? Is it not there to save women from being molested? Is the police force not to step in when two Parsi children are being done to death? What are the policemen to do? Are they to stand aside because some Hitlers have said: "We shall rule—it shall be Workers' raj, and nothing shall be done"?

Sir, this is not a question of our friends here. I know they are both gentlemen of different political views from the gentlemen who engineered this. Whatever may be their political differences, whatever may be their political beliefs, they are people of a different class. They do not believe in the efficacy of these things. But the danger, the great danger, is this that there are men, determined men, who do not want to use this kind of technique. It is contained in the various volumes that have found their way in this country from Russia. Any one who wants to have one of these books can have it for a rupee or two. These volumes contain instructions as to how to have a general strike, how to overawe the police and so on. (Interruption.)

NO COMMUNAL FRACAS

The riots and disturbances in the past were Hindu-Muslim riots or communal riots. Most of the communal riots were partly due to historic reasons and partly due to the 'goondas' who thought that disturbances in the city would enable them to make a little money. These things Bombay has seen, but it must be noted that on the 7th November not a single communal fracas took place throughout Bombay. Neither a Hindu 'goonda' nor a Muslim 'goonda' engaged in any communal fracas. The whole population was overawed; they did not do anything at all. It was this Council of Action and the people whom they employed for the day—with hire or without hire, I do not care to know—that were responsible for these tragic occurrences which happened on that day. Sir, it is a very unfortunate state of things but it is a thing which is common to all civilised countries where Marxism has been prevalent (Cries of "Oh" and laughter). My honourable friend Mr. Parulekar may laugh, but I know that he is a Marxist; every word of his is Marxian. He knows the technique well; he has studied the Marxist theory and he wants to create a Marxian atmosphere in this country. Let him be honest himself; I am honest to him. Why is he afraid of being honest to himself; Sir, I would not have taken this much time of the House had it not been for the fact that there is so much ignorance about these methods here in this city.

I have stated, Sir, that there are determined men who are pledged to Marxism, that is, they are pledged to violence in every shape and form, they have reduced it to a highly superb technique. They know when to strike: They know how to exploit every little economic or social evil. They know how to intimidate people. The art of intimidation has been reduced to a fine art. Men and women living in chawls were intimidated; that day they could not come out of the chawls except under police protection. My honourable friend says that 62,000 workers did not go to work on that day. Well, they did not go to work not because they were in sympathy with the strike but because these people had to pass through five or six places where people were ready to intimidate them. Many of the people, who went to work, went under police protection because they wanted to go to work; they were in earnest to go but they had not the courage to pass through five of the intimidation places.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE

It is all honour to the courage of those who did go and to those who helped these people to go to work. Those who did not go to work remained at home out of sheer fright. No man could come out of his house without being molested. Is that the state of things which any sensible man would desire to have in this city or in this province?

My honourable friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta says, "Why are not the names of the witnesses given?" Does he know what would be the fate of these people if their names were published? Does he know that they were people who went to work on that day in spite of the mandate of the gangsters that they should not go to work. They live in mortal terror every day of their life (Interruption), and now we are told that their names should be given out! People were bruised, people were battered, but no one would have come forward to give evidence except for the fact that the Committee decided that their names should not be given out. The Committee knew the names of these witnesses but they rightly decided not to publish the names of those witnesses who did not want their names to be disclosed.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Sir, am I going to get any time for a reply?

The Honourable the Speaker: I am afraid, not.

The Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi: Sir, I know what would have been the fate of these poor witnesses, who offered to give evidence before the Committee, if their names had been published. If this kind of terrorism is practised in the streets, in workshops and in factories, anything would be possible. And, then, Sir, we are quietly told this was all a peaceful demonstration against the Industrial Disputes Bill. Then, why were the trams and buses stopped? Why were the Congress lorries prevented from going to the disturbed areas?

"OVERAWING ANOTHER POLITICAL PARTY"

Why were the Desh Sevikas molested and jeered at?

In one case, Sir, the sari of one Desh Sevika was set on fire! Why was it all done if not to overawe another political party and prevent it from acting? One Desh Sevika Mrs. Safia Khan, went out to distribute handbills in the mill area. If it was a peaceful demonstration against the Industrial Disputes Bill, the Congress was equally entitled to tell the workers that this was a good Bill: Congressmen should have been allowed to go and convince the workers that this was a Bill in their interest. But, no meeting was allowed to be held; no man was allowed to go to the mill area and when a lady of the position of Mrs. Sofia Khan went there to distribute the handbills, she was molested and her sari was set on fire. Can this be called peaceful demonstration? How many Congress meetings were broken by men—by 'goondas' who are all over? At every Congress meeting, two or three 'goondas' would get up and say that they want to address the meeting; if no permission was granted they would try to break the meeting. Is that democracy? Does a Congressman ever go to a meeting of the communists and try to break it? It has never been done

An Honourable Member: Because they have no support.

The Honourable Mr. K. M Munshi: They have no support, as if these two or three 'goondas' in a meeting of 10,000 Congressmen have any support! In a big meeting of Congressmen, two or three people would get up, make violent speeches and try to break the meeting. This is the kind of thing which is going on in Bombay. As I said, it is intimidation raised to a fine art. They intimidate the worker in the chawl, they intimidate his wife in the chawl, they intimidate him in the factory, they intimidate him in the mill. They even try to overawe the police through the Congress Minister. They say "they are Munshi's 'goondas', they are Congress 'goondas' ". The other day—it is confidential and I will not mention the name—a very leading communist leader said "Thank God that on the 7th of November there was Congress Government in power and not the past Government, otherwise we would not have been able to stage this show". Sir, if we had adopt-

(Continued on page 13, column 6)

NEVER MIND THE "PRETTY SMILE" TALK

"Give Me Something that Really Protects My Teeth"

That's what a well-known health instructor said the other day, when he was talking about tooth paste. "If I can really protect my teeth against decay," he said "my smile will be as pretty as my face permits."

Mouth acids are a major cause of tooth decay. They attack the delicate tooth enamel and pave the way for cavities and painful tooth aches. Ordinary tooth pastes which just polish the teeth do not destroy these acids.

The alkaline action of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is needed in order to fully protect teeth from these harmful mouth acids. To the cleansing and polishing qualities of Phillips' Tooth Paste are added 75 per cent. genuine, Phillips' Milk of Magnesia which penetrates every tiny crevice, neutralizes and destroys the acids. . . gives your teeth complete protection as well as whitening and brightening them.

You'll like the pleasant taste of Phillips' too. It gives your mouth that "completely cleaned" feeling.

Get started on the right way, the Phillips' way, to-day.

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Prepared from Nature's finest tonic foods—ripe barley malt and fresh creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, "Ovaltine" supplies in concentrated form all the nourishment necessary to build up and maintain glorious good health.

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredient such as household sugar. Sugar can be added at home if required for sweetening. Nothing can compare with "Ovaltine," which is prepared to a secret formula, using exclusive processes.

"Ovaltine" is packed in 4½, 9 and 18 ounce tins—compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in Quantity — more in Quality, therefore more in value.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

"Ladies Only" Cause Trouble!

The Producers' Explanation

The Manager, Sagar Movietone Studio, writes:—

"It has been brought to our notice that certain advertisements of "Ladies Only" appearing in the daily papers have been taken objection to by several friends of ours from the Punjab. A representation to this effect has been made to us and we hasten to clear the position by stating that the said advertisements were drafted merely to attract attention and with no particular intention or motive to hurt the feelings of our friends from Northern India. If, however, they have been misunderstood we regret very much for their appearance and assure our patrons that greater care will be taken in future in this respect."

Yusuf Effendi, Rose and Jairaj in "Rifle Girl" coming this Saturday at the Imperial.

"NAV JEEVAN"

Bombay Talkies new film coming this Saturday at Roxy (starring Rama Shukul and Hansa) will be notable for the dances of Mumtaz Ali and Saroj Borker, seen below.

Leela Desai and Najmul Husain in "Dushman," New Theatres' fine film at Krishna.

Films Restore Culture

A Tribute From Guiana

(From A Correspondent.)

"It would be a matter of great pleasure to you to know that Indian pictures have gone a long way in serving the cause of Eastern civilisation in this part of the world."

"Indians were fast forgetting the East, Eastern civilization, Eastern customs, costumes, in short everything Eastern. But Indian pictures have started restoring all those vanished things and we are confident that the pictures to come will serve a still greater and better purpose so far as the economic and social conditions of Indians in this part of the world are concerned."

FROM FAR AWAY GUIANA

This touching tribute to the marvellous influence of Indian Films comes from far away British Guiana, where our pictures have provided a bulwark for our civilization. The quotation is from the letter of a Distributor of Indian pictures, Mr. B. S. Bavuria, in Georgetown, British Guiana, who has expressed sincere pleasure at hearing of the Indian Motion Picture Congress.

The work that our films have done so effectively in Guiana and the West Indies is being carried on in other outposts of the world also—in East Africa, South Africa, Mauritius and the Malay States. They can fulfil their function as missionaries of Indian Culture throughout the world and particularly in countries which are closely allied to India like Sumatra and Java, Fiji and Siam, China and Japan.

If present indications are any guide to future prospects, the time is not far away when our pictures will be welcomed throughout the world.

But the one essential to this very necessary development is strong organisation and this is

(Continued in column 6.)

FILM FOR CHILDREN IN COLOUR

Short Film Produced By General Films

General Films Studio has just completed an interesting short film which is something of a departure in the world of Indian pictures, because its appeal is more to children than to grown-ups, though like Disney's "Snow-white", it will be appreciated by the latter also. The story is an Indianised version of King Midas and his Golden touch. The shooting has been done entirely in Dufaycolour. The Direction is by Mr. Arora and the Dufaycolour effects by Mr. Diveker of the Fazalbhoy Dufaycolour Laboratory. The picture has been titled "Lust for Gold" and will be shortly available for exhibition.

PATI-PATNI

General Films' latest picture "Pati-Patni", is in the tins waiting for release at a prominent local theatre.

ANIL KUMAR AND ANSUYA in Vishnu's "Pyam-e-Haq" running at Lamington.

Rai Saheb Chunilal Wants

MORE PICTURES, BETTER PICTURES!

Plea For Government And Public Support

The forthcoming Indian Motion Picture Congress will provide the film industry with the grandest opportunity it has had during its life of twenty-five years to prove its value to the Nation and declare the lines on which it seeks to advance.

That advance is necessary is admitted on all hands; the representatives of the industry who will assemble for the Congress will have to suggest how and where.

BIGGER AUDIENCES

Discussing this question, Rai Saheb Chunilal of Bombay Talkies Ltd., who is Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress and also a member of the Executive Committee, said that he hoped that the Indian Motion Picture Congress would bring about a general awakening in the industry.

"We want more and better pictures," said Rai Saheb Chunilal "we want more and better theatres. And in order to support these, we want more people to see our films."

In spite of all its strength and the glare of world-wide publicity that beats upon it day to day, the American motion picture industry felt it necessary last year to launch a great campaign of national advertising with the slogan, "Motion Pictures are your best entertainment."

"I trust that our Congress will fulfil a similar purpose in regard to Indian pictures," said Rai Saheb Chunilal.

OUTCASTE AMONG INDUSTRIES

Film production in India in spite of Rs. 17 crores investment and its supporting 40,000 people is an outcaste among industries. No bank or established financing concern will support it on any reasonable term. Here also, the Congress, by putting the industry before the public in a proper light can help to better its conditions.

"The Film Industry," said Rai Saheb Chunilal, "though contributing substantially to the revenues of the Government, gets nothing in return. I hope that the proceedings of the Congress will make a change in the policy of the Central Government at Delhi and Governments in the various provinces. In England the British Film Institute derives substantial aid from Government. I hope that the Motion Picture Society which has just received its official recognition will leave no stone unturned to achieve this object."

FILM FOR EDUCATION

"It is needless to mention the importance of the film in education", concluded Rai Saheb Chunilal, "We, in India, have, unfortunately, done practically nothing in this matter. One of the subsidiary conferences of the Congress will be solely devoted to educational matters. I am sure that its proceedings will bring about a welcome change in the attitude of our educational authorities."

BHUDO ADVANI who provokes many a laugh in "Ladies Only," the amusing Sagar Comedy at Pathe.

Bombay Film Diary

CENTRAL: "Such Hai" (It's True) Saraswati Cinetone film, starring Motilal and Rose. Notable comments on the problem of untouchability. Good acting by principal Stars. (Third week).

EDWARD and LAMINGTON: "Pyam-e-Haq." Vishnu Cinetone's picture, featuring Anil Kumar, Ashiq Husain, Noor Jehan, etc. (Second week).

GLOBE: "Secret Five." Rex Pictures' "thriller," featuring Jal Merchant and Vatsala Kumtekar. (Third week)

KRISHNA: "Dushman." New Theatre's fine film, Starring Saigal, Leela Desai and Najmul Husain. Outstanding current release. Fine songs by Saigal. (Fifth week).

MAJESTIC and KOHINOOR (Dadar): "Bramhachari," Huns' rollicking comedy, now in Hindustani. Starring Winayak with Meenakshi. A laugh-riot. (29th week).

MINERVA: "Prem ki Jyot." Ruby Pictures' maiden effort. Starring Sulochana with Billimoria and Jal Merchant. (Fifth week).

OPERA HOUSE: "Mother India." Second Indian colour film, glorifying Indian motherhood. Sentimental appeal for women. Featuring Sharifa, Ghulam Mohd., Sushila, etc. (Ninth week).

PATHE: "Ladies Only" Sagar comedy, starring Sabita Devi with Surendra, Bibbo and Prabha. Good fun. (Fifth week).

PLAZA: "Service Ltd." Sagar film, starring Surendra and Maya. (Revival).

ROXY: "Bhabi." Bombay Talkies' film, introducing a new star in Renuka Devi with P. Jairaj and Rama Shukul. Excellent entertainment. (14th and last week).

SUPER: "Hero No. 1". Prakash Pictures' crime "thriller." Featuring Jayant and Gulab. (Third week).

WEST END: "Devata". Huns Pictures' sociological drama in Marathi. Starring Baburao Pendharkar with Indira Wadkar and Meenakshi. Recommended to Marathi-knowing cine-goers. (Sixth week).

"NAV JEEVAN" THIS SATURDAY

"Rifle Girl" Coming To Imperial; "Tumhari Jeet" At Minerva

Two pictures are scheduled for release this Saturday—Bombay Talkies' "Nav Jeevan" at Roxy and Saroj Movietone's "Rifle Girl" at Imperial.

"Nav Jeevan", the new production of Bombay Talkies, is expected to be an entertaining drama of the lighter variety, spiced with song and dance. Besides Rama Shukul and Hansa who play the principal leads, it will be notable for the reappearance of Mumtaz Ali, the well-known screen dancer. With him as a dance partner will be Saroj Borker who gets a good break after all. V. H. Desai who made such a hit in "Bhabi" will, of course, be welcomed back by his many fans.

Rose As "Rifle Girl"

Rose (currently seen in "It Is True") is the principal star of "Rifle Girl", the Saroj picture coming to Imperial. It is said to be a story of the frontier, exciting and romantic.

The male lead is played by P. Jairaj whose name is already familiar to those who have seen "Bhabi".

Another important role is played by Yusuf Effendi, well-known radio singer.

"Tumhari Jeet"

Another film which will be shortly seen, at Minerva, is "Tumhari Jeet", produced by Film Corporation of India, Calcutta. The cast includes Chhaya Devi, Muzamil, Ramola Devi, etc.

"Glamour Girl" will be Joan Crawford's next vehicle.....John Litel's contract with Warner Bros. has been extended.....Sonja Henie will be started in an original Van Dine mystery.....John Garfield has been set for "Outward Bound".....M.G.M. has purchased Rachel Crother's play, "Susan and God".....Bela Lugosi replaces Peter Lorre in "Gorilla."

A scene from General Films' "short" in Dufaycolour, "Lust For Gold," the first of its kind produced in India.

Our Hollywood Letter

GUNGADIN—"A DIRTY FILM"

Sensational News About Technicolour—Gift For Shirley Temple

FROM RAM BAGAI.

PRAMILA who is featured in "Mother India," now in ninth week at Opera House.

HOLLYWOOD, (By Air Mail.)

It was interesting to note the other day the reactions of members of the audience to "Gungadin". Some of them came out saying "Gee what a lot of blood and thunder"—. Others said, "Phew I am glad that was over, those battle scenes were sure nerve-wracking". However all of this proves exactly nothing to me and I decided to do something about it. I took two or three Indian residents to see "Gungadin" to get their reaction—and it seems that in their reaction I have found the reaction to be—of India—when this film is shown there. In brief it is this—"It's the same old thing again".—True there is a lot of excitement, thrills and "entertainment"—but—it continues to show India in a very poor light. Here is what these people actually said:

MR. ABNASHI RAM. AN IMPORTER: "The film may be entertaining so far as the western audiences are concerned, but to India it does more harm than good".

Mr. R. SUBRA: "It is a dirty film—showing India in a very bad light, to me this nullified any entertainment value that it may have had".

MRS K. B.: "It seems to me that the story is weak. It is titled "Gungadin"—but it is all about three soldiers manhandling hundreds of Indians and thus it becomes trite. It is a poor story—and definitely bad for India." Shall we ever have a true account of India from Hollywood? I suppose India will have to do the usual thing and boycott it as it did the "Drums". It should.

"LET US LIVE"

The other day I visited Mr. John Brahm, Columbia Studios' fine director, he promised to loan me his original script with all his markings and diagrams for his recently completed film "Let Us Live", starring Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. After reading it over I hope to send you an account of this great director's shooting methods.

For the last two years your correspondent has been studying, directing and photography at the University and in the Studios. Now the next thing will be to study Process Shooting or Rear Projection. Within a week I will take up these duties at Columbia. Following this, papers are signed for me to study the Technicolour technique.

An interesting announcement about Technicolour just now is that within a year, instead of using special Technicolour cameras (valued at 25,000 dollars a piece and there are only 8 in existence!), the process will be simplified so that a simple black and white camera can be used instead of the three films in the former camera. Also in this process only one film and that of ordinary stock will pass through the usual camera. The difference will lie in the developing. In other words the process will be the same as Eastmans 16mm. Kodachrome is to-day.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE.

Your Correspondent hopes to present Shirley Temple with a gift on behalf of her fans in India. He has already received a beautiful doll and will present it to her this week. More next week.

(Continued from Col. 7)

what the Indian Motion Picture Congress is seeking to provide.

LOWER THE DUTIES

Mr. Bavaria has made some very useful suggestions for bettering the prospects of the Indian Film Industry abroad, specially in parts of the British Empire. He wants the system of Distribution in these territories to be rationalised. He suggests that in each territory Indian pictures should be distributed through a single recognised Agency and that efforts should be made by the Congress by means of representations to the Government of India to remove the barriers of heavy duties that are hampering the interests of the Indian film industry to a very great extent in other parts of the British Empire.

GULAB who plays the lead in "Hero Number One," at Super.

Malwankar and Sardar in "Devata," Huns' film, now in its sixth week at West End.

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City Parsis Celebrate Jamshedji Nowroz

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Nowroz Mubarak." With these cwords the Parsis and Iranis greet each other to-day.

To-day is "Jamshedji Nowroz" which the Parsis, Iranis, and Arabs celebrate with great eclat and enthusiasm.

In Iran and Arabia in olden days as well as to-day it is customary to observe this festival in a right royal manner. It is considered to be a festival of the sun or of the Spring season. This festival is one of praise and thanksgiving to God and therefore "Jasan" ceremony is held in praise of God in the fire temples, etc. To-day several gatherings of the Parsis were held to celebrate the festival. Khan Saheb Jal D. Kanga delivered a lecture this morning at the Shahpur Physical Culture Club at Mazagaon on the "Beauty of Nowroz' which was followed by physical culture demonstrations by the members of the club.

The Iranis also held "Jasan" ceremony at Cama Baug this morning while the residents of Khushro and Rustom Baugs celebrated the feast in their own localities in the usual manner.

The Rahnumai Mazdyasnan and Gatha Society held a gathering in the Capitol Cinema at 10 a.m. where a programme of music and recitation was gone through in which several well-known Parsi ladies took part.

At Grant Road also the Rathestar Mandal organised a meeting in the Minerva Cinema where Mr. K. J. Dubash, solicitor, presided.

In the afternoon a meeting was held at Sir J. J. Mody Hall where Dastur Kekhshru Kutar spoke on "Jamshedi Nowroz." Sir Jehangir Koyaji presided.

The Iran Consul will celebrate Jamshedi Nowroz on Wednesday when from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. he will receive visitors who will come to offer their homage or their greetings of the season. According to the calendar the Nowroz will begin from 5 p.m. to-day and therefore the Iran Consulate will celebrate the feast on Wednesday.

PATTAK CHARITY TRUST

Industrial School For Parsis To Be Started

Mr. Pattak, whose death occurred recently, had left a sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs in charity, the amount to be utilised for tackling the problem of unemployment and poverty among the Parsis.

The Pattak Charity Trust have devised a scheme for the establishment of an industrial institute where provision will be made for training in arts and crafts.

It is understood that those who are willing will be trained in bakery, laundry, and other types of works.

It has been decided to set a Board of five trustees for implementing the scheme.

SEDITION CASE AGAINST TAYAB SHAIKH

Prosecution Witness Admits Some Blanks In His Note Of Accused's Speech

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Tayab Shaikh who was arrested at Ahmedabad on February 15 at the office of the Gujarat Radical Youth Association was brought to Calcutta on February 17. He was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and was granted a bail of Rs. 2,000 on February 25 and consequently released from the jail on February 28.

A charge of sedition was framed against Tayab Shaikh in connection with his speech delivered in support of a resolution in the annual session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held in Mahomedally Park in April 1935.

The Prosecution alleged that the accused had been absconding since 1935 and was recently arrested at Ahmedabad.

The second hearing of the case came up for hearing on March 16 at the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta when the prosecution witnesses were cross-examined by the defence counsel Mr. J. S. Sen Gupta.

Khan Sahib Murshedi, Assistant Commissioner, Labour, Bengal Government, who attended the Congress and took down longhand notes of the accused's speech, admitted in cross-examination that there were some blanks in his note of the resolution which was moved by the accused and that he could not remember the missing words in the gaps.

Bombay Ministry Congratulated For Launching Prohibition Scheme

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Jyoti Mitra Mandal unanimously, at a meeting held on March 8, passed the following resolutions:—

This meeting of Managing Committee of the Bombay Jyoti Mitra Mandal congratulates the Bombay Congress Ministry for their bold decision to launch Prohibition in the Province and assures them of full co-operation and support of the association in the achievement of their noble aim.

This meeting congratulates the Bombay Literary Campaign Committee of the Social Service League for their scheme to liquidate man illiteracy in the city.

BARODA.—Arrangement was made during the period of four months ending November 1938 to start 51 village dispensaries in the State, and an expense of Rs. 1,916 was incurred by the Government of Baroda thereon. Quinine worth Rs. 2 221 was distributed in the rural areas during the period.

I. L. P. VOTES FOR INDEPENDENCE

Ambedkar On Significance Of Move

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

A meeting of the All-India Executive of the Independent Labour Party was held this morning under the presidency of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, when a resolution was passed declaring the political goal of the Party to be "Complete Independence of the people of India."

This resolution brings practically all important political parties in India in one line as regards their goal.

Dr. Ambedkar explaining the resolution presented an analysis of the social and economic significance of political independence and the moral and psychological regeneration of the nation that it would bring about.

"The Independent Labour Party is the party of the toiling masses of India who are crushed under the triple burden of exploitation by foreign imperialism, Indian capitalism and landlordism and the Indian middle class merchants and traders. The workers of India had to be rescued from this triple exploitation and it could only be done with the political independence of the country," said Dr. Ambedkar.

The goal of independence of the Independent Labour Party, he said was a genuine and serious affair. It was no mere vote-catching devise meant to fool the masses as was the case with some of the capitalist-dominated parties.

For capitalists and landlords it was impossible to have genuine interest in the political independence of the country.

Their ambitions would be satisfied with some more concessions in trade and business and industry in which they would be happy to be comfortable partners of foreign exploiters. That was not the case with the workers and peasants. They could never be partners of imperialism because they had nothing to gain from such partnership.

While fighting for independence however, warned Dr Ambedkar, they could not afford to forget their brown enemies, the Indian capitalists and zamindars and other vested interests. That fight would have to go on simultaneously with the fight for political independence.

The capitalist class in India wanted to avoid this clash and therefore advocated that all talk about class interests should be postponed till independence was secured. The Independent Labour Party would not be misled by any such talk he said.

The Party would join any other party in a genuine struggle for independence but while that struggle remained suspended the Party would carry on its struggle with their own countrymen who exploited the masses.

After some more speeches the resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

Inauguration Ceremony Of New Saraswat Sabha

Srijut K. N. Gaitonde, Secretary by the popular Insurance Co. Bombay, performed last evening the inauguration ceremony of the newly formed Gowd Saraswat Navjivan Sabha.

In doing so, he stressed the need of such an Association to unite the Gowd Saraswat population staying in the various parts of the city and suburbs because by unity alone, he said, they could achieve many things during the present critical times. The function closed with a variety entertainment.

Cairo Letter

PROHIBITION IN EGYPT

Ahmed Housain Arrested For Leading Movement

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

The authorities in Egypt have arrested Mr. Ahmed Housain, the leader of Young Egyptian's Society and founder of Green Shirit's Association in connection with a prohibition movement recently started in Egypt by his Association.

Mr. Ahmed Housain, it may be recalled, has caused by this movement a great sensation among the dealers of wines in Cairo, Port Said, Suez and Alexandria and it was alleged that clashes had occurred between some members of this Association and some owners of bars and restaurants in Cairo and Alexandria and many shops were stoned. It was also stated that pamphlets printed threatening the importers and dealers in wines to close their business and to give up selling alcohol have been distributed in thousands.

Mr. Ahmed Housain is now in custody pending prosecution by the authorities.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE

A sensational report published here states that three divers of an unknown submarine with cameras and revolvers suddenly appeared before the watchman of the "Rest House-Alhamra" a fortification castle and a war zone of the Alxandria coast, and have a long conversation with him in Arabic. It is stated in the report that the three divers have tried their best to buy over the watchman to do certain action in accordance with a plan put before him, and many important photos on the spot have been snapped. The watchman afterwards saw them disappearing in the water and in a distance of nearly 50 yards a launch believed to be a submarine was awaiting them disappearing again. The story which was narraed by the watchman has caused a great sensation among the authorities here. Papers surmise that the three divers were Somalese and the submarine was an Italian one. The watchman, says the report was transferred and strong guards have been stationed on the spot.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY TO PROVIDE WATER

Pulling the Chain No Offence, Says Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent)

AGRA (By Mail).

"Pulling the chain is no offence when there is no water in the train and the passengers are put to trouble," thus observed the Special Magistrate in delivering his judgment against Mr. Damodar Das Mondra, at Jaipur yesterday, when he was arrested under section 108 of the Rly. Act for pulling the chain between Chomon and Jaipur stations. Messrs. S. N. Bharati of the Hindustan Times, G. N. Shiromany of Sainik, Dr. T. C. Basu Chowdhary and Mr. Damodar Das were returning from Juhnjhunu after personally looking into the cases of atrocities by Jaipur Police in the Shekawati area. When the train arrived at Ringas, they did not find a single drop of water in the latrines and at the next 3 stations the matter was reported to the train guard and the station masters, but they would not pay any heed to these complaints. After all at a station, water was available and Mr. Damodar Das asked the Station Master to arrange for a bucket of water to be placed in the compartment so that his party and other passengers could use it for morning duties, but the guard started the train. Mr. Damodar Das pulled the chain and stpoped the train. The guard instead of arranging for water asked the police to arrest Mr. Damodardas. But the police sub-inspector arranged for a bucket and supplied the water in the train and the train left for Jaipur. At Jaipur station the Sub-Inspector informed Mr. Damodar Das that the guard had instructed him to arrest him (Mr. Damodardas) and he was therefore, taken into custody. Mr. Shiromany explained to the sub-Inspector the legal responsibilities and asked him to let Mr. Damodar Das go on a personal bond and further suggested that he would be present on the day when the case will be taken up in the court. But the sub-Inspector refused to let Mr. Damodar Das go on personal bond.

It is further informed that the sub-Inspector had telephonic conversation with higher authorities after which Mr. Damodar Das was released on personal bail The case was taken up the same day in the court of the special Magistrate. Mr. Damodar Das and Shiromany explained to the court the circumstances under which the pulling of chain was reasonable and justified. It was the responsibility of the Railway to provide water for the comfort of the passengers. The Magistrate discharged the case with the above remarks.

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COL. VAJIFDAR TO BE IN CHARGE OF CANCER HOSPITAL

It is authoritatively understood that Lt.-Col. S. S. Vajifdar has been appointed as the Principal Medical Officer of the Lady Tata Cancer Research Institute, Parel.

INTERREGNUM IN CONGRESS

Satyamurti On What Subhas Bose Ought To Have Done

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

With reference to Mr. Jai Prakash Narain's statement about the Tripuri Congress, Mr. S. Satyamurti has issued the following statement:—

"I do not agree with Mr. Jai Prakash Narain when he suggests that the Socialists by opposing the resolution could have defeated Pandit G. B. Pant's resolution. Even if the Socialists had voted against it, the resolution would have been carried by a comfortable majority. Moreover, I desire to point out that the resolution as passed by the Congress states clearly that Gandhiji alone can lead the country to victory in the event of a crisis.

WHAT "C. R." SAID.

As for the meaning of the resolution whether it implied a vote of censure on the President, it must be interpreted, according to the terms of the resolution itself, and not by the speeches. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar made it clear in his speech in the Subjects Committee that the resolution was rendered necessary because of the natural inference from the President's statement that it was an attack on his colleagues on the Working Committee. Whether on the terms of the resolution it was a vote of censure or not, the sequel shows that the President himself is in no hurry to accept the resolution.

THE INTERREGNUM.

There is an interregnum now in the Congress, but there ought to be none. Mr. Subhas Bose must have got into touch with Mahatma Gandhi at once and appoint the members of the Working Committee in accordance with his wishes. So far he has not taken any action. It is now either for Gandhiji to exercise his *de facto* powers and nominate the Working Committee members subject to the approval of the A. I. C. C. or for the members of the A. I. C. C. to requisition and summon a meeting of the A. I. C. C. to meet the critical situation at a very early date."—A. P.

MOVE FOR A. I. C. C. MEETING

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Whip of the Congress Party, is obtaining more signatures for the requisition to the Acting General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee to convene a meeting of that body to consider the deadlock in the Congress in view of the non-existence of the Working Committee, and also consider other resolutions passed at the Tripuri session of the Congress. About ten signatures have already been obtained from members of the Central Assembly who are also members of the A. I. C. C.—United Press.

SARAT BOSE'S STATEMENT

In a statement, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose contradicts from reports about his movements and says that he had never any desire to visit Delhi nor was he ever authorised to represent the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Bose.

Mr. Sarat Bose says "I propose writing to Mahatma Gandhi in a day or two explaining my reasons for not going to Delhi."—A. P.

U.P. CONGRESS TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST 'REBEL' DELEGATES?

Enquiry Being Held Into Conduct Of Delegates Who Participated In Demonstration 'Against Nehru

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

Considerable nervousness prevails among U. P. delegates owing to the enquiry being held on the initiative of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru into conduct of those U. P. delegates who joined demonstration against Pandit Nehru at Tripuri Congress.

Sjt. Sri Prakash has been asked to make this enquiry, and he has lost no time in issuing a circular letter to the delegates asking them to name those delegates who took part in the demonstration.

A letter to some delegates contains the following charge: "From such information that I have, it appears possible that you even took part in demonstrations. The letter further says: "I should like to know who were the persons from our province who took leading part in the events of that time and why they did so. The President is particularly anxious to know why these demonstrations were at all made. The President (Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru) also informs me that news has reached him that fairly large sum of money was received in U. P. to take delegates from their homes to the Congress."

Sjt. Sriprakasa wants to know whether the delegates have any information regarding it.

CONGRESSMEN NOT TO CONTEST

Bye-Elections To Mysore Legislature

BANGALORE, March 20.

It is understood that the Mysore Congress Working Committee after prolonged deliberations resolved that no Congressman should contest the bye-elections to the Legislature fixed for 6th May.

It will be remembered that bye-elections are a sequel to the resignations of Congress members as the result of the resolution passed by the All-Mysore Congress Committee.—A. P.

WARDHA SCHEME FOR SIND

KARACHI, March 20.

The Wardha Scheme of Education and the Vidya Mandir Scheme will be discussed threadbare to ascertain if they are suitable to conditions obtaining in Sind at the forthcoming Sind Educational Conference to be held here on April 1, next. The Conference will be opened by His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, the Governor.

The question of increasing Government control over primary education, giving suitable agricultural and vocational bias to the schools at centres of agriculture and industry, provision for adult education in villages or in towns to increase literacy, and consideration of the feasibility of encouraging the opening of kindergarten and nursery schools will, among other things, also come up for discussion at the Conference.—United Press.

A Tea Party was arranged on the Indian Industries Fair grounds on Monday by the Jammu and Kashmir State Subjects Association and an address was presented to Sheikh Mohmad Abdulla and other leaders of the Kashmir delegation, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for P. W. D., Bombay. Among the guests were the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, vice-President, B. P. C. C. and the Board of the Fair.

FAILURE WRIT LARGE ON GRIGG'S REGIME

(Continued from Page 8)

part of the undue privileges, which by whatever means or for whatever time they have come to enjoy, they have one invariable technique for combating it. They scream that I, or whoever else happens to be concerned, have been suborned by British imperialist or British business interests and are concerned only to cut the throat of these indigenous enterprises, who are so bravely—and incidentally so profitably to themselves—keeping aloft the flag of Indian nationalism. Now this is a usual if not very creditable method adopted by big business—in whatever country—for getting a free hand to exploit the needs of their own countrymen, without the necessary check in the shape of cheap goods from outside. But the results in India have been rather terrible, for I say without fear of contradiction that a very large part of the racial hatred, which to-day exists in India has been stirred up by these same interests for their own private commercial ends. As a matter of fact I think that this canker is one which, if it is not checked, will ultimately destroy capitalism.

GRIGG IS NO SOCIALIST.

"Mr. Desai accused me of being a Socialist. I am not a Socialist. Economically I believe in private enterprise. But whether a system which lends itself to the stirring up of hatred, strife, ultra-nationalism, Communalism and all that for no other purpose than private gain is morally tolerable is another question. After my five years in India what some big business interests can do, surprises me. What does surprise me, quite frankly, is that the Congress Party—with its creed of truth and non-violence—can so easily be got to back up their nefarious designs". (Laughter and cheers).

DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

Replying to arguments against the increased Cotton Duty Sir James quoted Mr. Aney and Prof. Ranga, who had declared themselves in favour of it, and referred to the statements made by Sir Abdulla Haroon and the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Report on the substitutability of foreign cotton by Indian cotton. If a certain section of an industry maintains so very stringently that they cannot get their raw material in India, they must expect the riposte: 'Then you are not entitled to Protection'—and Protection of 50 per cent. plus a quota is a very high level indeed. (Laughter)

HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Answering criticisms against his financial policy, Sir James observed he could not imagine any financial policy which would create communal unity in India or make the Ganges run backwards but as for the question whether the balance of trade had increased during the five years of his term of office or the prices of primary produce gone up, he gave figures to supply the answer.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIR.

As regards the cessation of the Rural Development grant after two years Sir James said the reason was simple. Under the new constitution even more than under the old, the responsibility for nation-building rested on the Provinces and that was why the annual grants for Rural Development were abandoned and efforts were concentrated on starting the autonomous Provinces on an even keel.

LAW AND ORDER.

Finally he wished to give a friendly warning to those who sneered at the Home Member and asked him to take himself off now that the Provinces were responsible for Law and Order. The Finance Member would remind them of the happenings in Benares, Cawnpore Budaun and other parts of India.

The House passed the first reading of the Finance Bill and was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MRS. LILAVATI MUNSHI (CENTRE) PRESIDED OVER THE LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN MANGROL JAIN SABHA HALL, BOMBAY, ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, IN OBSERVANCE OF THE "LIMBDI DAY."

BAN ORDER IN MYSORE

Govt. Extends Period Of Magistrate's Firman To Six Months

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, March 21.

Government have extended Mysore District Magistrate's order of January, prohibiting public meetings in Town Hall compound, at Curzon Park, Subbarayanakea, and outside palace area, by further six months.

Mysore "Hamilton" Satyagraha arrests total 56. Mysore Congress President has convened a meeting of the leaders of the movement to investigate into the reasons for the Satyagraha.

"TRIPURI SOUNDED BUGLE. LET US BEGIN MARCH"

(Continued from page 16.)

pened, which forced upon us the conclusion that in the circumstances it would be ruinous if we took the responsibility of defeating the resolution in the delegates' session. Clearly forces were at work in the Congress which were working for chaos in the name of "Leftism" and these would have been strengthened if we yet opposed the resolution. We felt more strongly the need for unity and the necessity of Gandhiji in playing his due and unique role in the Congress. This decision was strengthened by Sarat Babu's opposition to my resolution on National Demand, exposing lack of a serious political purpose in one of the so-called left-wing, and later on by his denial that the draft of a certain resolution had been agreed upon between him and us. Due to the shortness of time and our faulty organization at Tripuri, for which I take the entire blame, it was not possible for us to consult our delegates and this led to a certain amount of confusion in our ranks. Outside too misgivings and discontent seem to be prevalent, part of them due to faulty press reports. For instance, it has been generally believed that the party moved only one amendment and that that was mine. There were, however, three party or rather joint amendments—one moved by Shri Patwardhan, another by me and the third by Shri Bharadwaj. I feel that these misgivings and misunderstandings it would be soon possible for us to remove. I appeal to those who have both the interests of the national and socialist movements at heart not to carry on controversy over this issue in a manner that can only disrupt the Socialist movement.

The question has been asked if the price we paid for unity was not incommensurate with the results. I do not think that we have paid any such price at all. By remaining neutral and by making it clear as I did on behalf of the party, that we had ideological differences with the resolution we have taken no responsibility for certain views expressed therein. Further more, the resolution leaves affairs in the Congress exactly where they were before it was passed and therefore it places no new obstacles in our work. The Congress has been functioning on the basis of certain fundamental policies and we have been working within their framework. These fundamental policies have so far been accepted by us and therefore they create no new fetters for us.

Before concluding, I wish to draw the attention of the public from this fruitless controversy to some of the positive and very far-going gains and achievements of the Tripuri Congress which should guide our action in the coming year.

For those who are interested in the Socialist movement it should be a matter for gratification that throughout the session of the Congress but for one exception the Socialists and Communists acted together, thus establishing for the first time Socialist unity in practice. Even on the one occasion when there was difference among them, namely on the voting on Panditji's resolution, there was agreement to begin with. The difference arose only later. But I should like to state that the policy agreed upon between our Party and the communists is not to utilize this difference for the sake of disrupting the Socialist movement. In my humble opinion those who are trying to exploit this difference are not doing any service to the movement and are only creating confusion and disruption in it.

From the large national point of view Tripuri has marked a great advance and I am sure it shall be a landmark in our movement just as the Lahore Congress. In its resolution on the National Demand, the Tripuri Congress took clear and definite step forward. The resolution first of all declared that the time had now come to apply immediately the principle of self-determination to India. Secondly, it declared that the capacity of the Provincial autonomy to be of use in strengthening the country was being rapidly exhausted, thus indicating the near termination of constitutionalism. Lastly, the resolution called upon the Congress organizations and the country generally to prepare for a 'nation wide' struggle.

I particularly wish to emphasise the phrase 'nation-wide.' To my mind it is this last call that we have to turn our attention and seriously prepare to give effect to. Tripuri sounded the bugle of war. Let us commence the march instead of wasting time over fruitless controversy.

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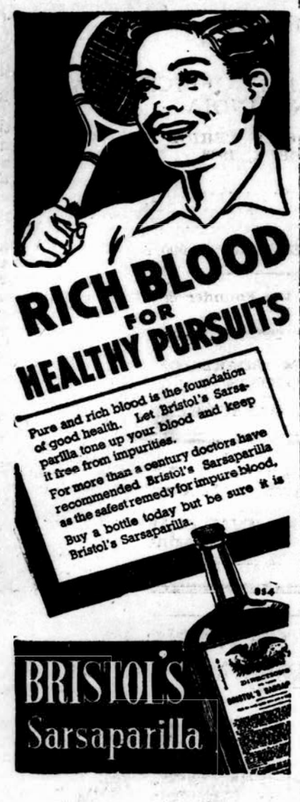
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Making Of Bombay Government's Budget

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" "Economicus" (Oh! Shades of Adam Smith,' indulges at my expense in a long but somewhat insipid effusion on my "Making of Bombay Government's Budget'. He would be indeed a bold man who could understand and explain the metaphysics of "Economicus" who in one wide sweep presses into his service politics, ethics, economics, sociology and history thus covering wide expanses of knowledge and of territory from China to Peru.

My article dealt with the technique of making the budget and was based on the rules and regulations of the Bombay Government and on the writings of others like Gyan Chand, Vattal and a couple of English authorities on financial administration.

"Economicus' does not controvert a single statement of mine; he does not elucidate a single budget problem; he does not even question a single conclusion arrived at by me or comment made. He is not even "superficial" in his explanation of the making of the budget and his effusion is not even "impresario-like". On the other hand, he is irrelevant and drags into his Oxford sausage, Goan Emigrants' Committee, Salazar, Braganza Cunha, lotteries, drugs and even the Indian National Congress, which in no way can shine by the reflected glory of "Economicus". It is difficult to make out what "Economicus" drives at though the article is transparently personal and eminently politica. And this on a scientific and exact subject like the making up of a budget, "Economicus" is perfectly entitled to find my article superficial and to believe that his knowledge of financial administration is both profound and wide. It is a good claim and should be welcome to the readers of the paper provided more convincing arguments were produced by "Economicus' in favour of his profundity.

I have done in my article "The Making of a Budget" ample justice to the financial acumen of the Bombay Ministry, to its difficulties, as well as to the great and decisive part which the Finance Minister has to play in the organisation of the budget. Neither have I attacked the prohibition policy or prohibition finance. On the contrary, in a Catholic Weekly, I have considered prohibition legislation as neither anti-democratic nor anti-economic, though it may be considered hasty.

The tall-talk, therefore, of "Economicus" on prohibition is entirely irrelevant so far as it refers to my article. But the great economist is not satisfied by his irrelevant exhibition of personal bias. He sandwiches his article with a number of untruths and even these are entirely irrelevant to the subject of his article. I shall mention a few of them for his edification.

The Goan Emigrants' Fund is not financed out of the tax on British Indian rice. The Government of Goa's contribution to this fund comes from the tax on the people that leave Goa. Neither is the fund financed from the sales tax on Goa lotteries. The institutions contributing to the Emigrants' Fund have to do so from their general income and not from the sales tax on lotteries which evidently does not go to the institutions but to the public treasury. The members of the Committee have no personal interest in the Fund, and if they are there it is at the request of the Government of Goa to serve their countrymen at a considerable personal sacrifice, both monetary and other. Salazar's methods of finance are entirely irrelevant to the issues explained by me in my article, but it might be mentioned in passing that this instance with all its shortcomings and defects has met with considerable appreciation both from eminent financial authorities like the bank directors of many European Central Banks and from Ministers of Finance of several States. Even the League of Nations in one of its subsequent publications has explained away its previous adveres comment on Salazar's budget. And whatever may be the merits or demerits of his financial technique and methods, they in no way help "Economicus" or me to understand the making of the budget of the Bombay Government. It is fortunate that the prestige and reputation of the financial administration of the Bombay Government is entirely independent of shaky and indifferent effusions of economists like "Economicus".—Yours, etc.,

A. C. FERNANDES.

March 16.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Military Training

G. M. VAIDYA approves the resolution regarding military training passed by the recent Inter-University Conference and hopes that qualified graduates will be taken in the army.

Site For Dharmashala

V. B. NAIK appeals to the Government, the municipality and the public to donate a free site for the Dharmashala, which Shri Gadge Maharaj proposes to build in this city.

Communal Disturbances

DR. R P. MISHRA (Muzaffarpur) suggests, as a "first aid" against communal disturbances that permanent Unity Boards should be formed in every town as also small committees in every Mohalla to maintain communal harmony. No quarter whatever should be given to goondas.

GOVT.'S HOSTILITY TOWARDS INDIAN SHIPPING

Walchand On Real Difficulties That Confront Enterprise Of Nationals Of This Country

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, on being interviewed by a special representative of the 'United Press' in connection with the recent report of the Imperial Shipping Committee on the position of "British shipping in the Orient," remarked that the first thing which India should remember was that although British shipping, as defined by the Imperial Shipping Committee, included shipping registered in the British Commonwealth, including the Indian Empire, Indian shipping had no place whatsoever in the various trades to, from and within the Orient. It was, therefore, obvious that India could have no sympathy for the position of British shipping in the Orient, when India would only be asked to carry the burdens for the Empire shipping and national shipping would not have its proper and legitimate share of that trade.

CRUX OF QUESTION

Asked if he did not think that the position was changing when the committee themselves thought that a greater degree of co-operation would have to be developed between the great shipping lines of the United Kingdom and the growing mercantile marines of other parts of the Empire, Mr. Walchand pointed out that such a pious expression of hope would hardly help the cause of national shipping. The Imperial Shipping Committee themselves realised that British shipping in the threatened trades of the Orient had no comparable support from the peoples of the British countries in and near that part of the world, and it was natural that it should be so, because those British countries were not themselves owners of much shipping. Here lay the real crux of the whole question. Mr. Walchand added that he could only speak about India, and unless India felt that her own national shipping had its proper share of the trade, it could have no interest in the weakening position of British shipping in her Orient.

DISTRUST MUST GO

Asked how it would be possible to secure the co-operation of Indian and Indian shipping interests in this connection, Mr. Walchand observed that as remarked by the Imperial Shipping Committee themselves there was an initial distrust to be overcome the result partly of competition in the past between Indian-owned and British-owned shipping enterprises, and emphasised the fact that as laid down clearly by that committee the aspirations of India to enter into the field of shipping operations were natural and should be fairly met in a co-operative spirit by the United Kingdom lines.

It was, therefore, in the hands of the British shipping interests themselves to improve their own position in the Orient by changing their present policy of wiping out of the field all national Indian shipping enterprises and replacing it by working with national shipping interests in a spirit of effective co-operation which recognized that national shipping must have a substantial share of the trade in the Orient, particularly in trades which emanated from India or which were based on India's markets and India's bargaining power Unless, Mr. Walchand added, these broad facts were recognized and action was taken in consonance with them. India and Indian shipping companies would have nothing to do with the present situation of British shipping in the Orient.

COASTAL TRADE.

Asked whether after all the ordeals that it had to face from British shipping national shipping was expanding or not, Mr. Walchand pointed out to him that while he noted with pleasure the compliment paid by the Imperial Shipping Committee to his company when they remarked, "nevertheless, the Scindia Company, with a vigorous management, conscious of its position as the premier shipping company owned and controlled by British Indians, feels dissatisfied with its present share of the trade and wishes to free itself from the undertaking which it has given not to compete in overseas trades," and while he welcomed their suggestion that "we attach great importance to an improvement in the relations between the U. K. and Indian owners of shipping engaged in Indian trades," the broad fact remained that national shipping carried even less than one-fourth of its entire coastal trade and had absolutely no place in the overseas trade of India. Not only has shipping owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of the country, therefore, not expanded in the overseas maritime trade of India but even in the coastal trade which is recognized as a preserve for the nationals of the country, its share is very small. If India has to occupy a proper place as an important maritime unit of the Empire and if India's help is to be sought in the evolution of an Empire maritime policy, the claims of national shipping, in the coastal, adjacent and overseas trade, for a proper and adequate share must be recognized.

Continuing, Mr. Walchand remarked that he could have hardly any faith in the proposal of the Imperial Shipping Committee for the establishment of some new form of organization appointed by the Governments concerned and specially charged to watch over British shipping in Middle and Far Eastern waters, firstly, because he did not know whether the Indian Government would have any effective voice in such an organization, and, secondly, because the Indian Government, to put it mildly, were doing nothing to help the cause of national shipping in the overseas trade, despite their promises and assurances to secure for Indian shipping an adequate share of that overseas trade.

SUPREME DIFFICULTY

In conclusion, Mr. Walchand observed that the one supreme difficulty and unending trouble of the Indian shipping industry was not the fight which it had to face against the powerful odds of the British shipping interests but it was the continuous inability, if not unwillingness, apathy, if not hostility, of the Government of India to come to the help of shipping owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of the country and to give it effective support to work out its proper destiny.

Would the Government of India even now respond to the suggestions made by the Imperial Shipping Committee and render effective help in making the United Kingdom lines realize that the aspirations of the Indian shipping industry should be properly met, and would the Government of India take a lesson from what the Netherland East Indies Government did for their own shipping, as stated in the report, and thus help the Indian shipowners to arrive at a settlement with their British competitors, both in the coastal and overseas trade of India? On the action that the Government of India would take would depend not only the future of the Indian shipping industry, but also the attitude of India towards the position of British shipping in the Orient or anywhere else.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA SESSION

Meeting Of Reception Committee

Achyuth Nand Prasad, Publicity officer-in-charge, All-India Kisan Sabha, 4th Session writes:

To enable the visitors to avail themselves of the Easter Railway Concessions the Reception Committee after due deliberations has fixed the different dates for the Session. The Subjects Committee will hold its sittings on the 7th and the 8th April and the Open Session will be held on the 9th and the 10th April. A very large scale preparation is afoot.

A regular office with 21 various departments has been opened and work begun in right earnest. Swami Sahajanand, too, is present and addressing himself to the works of the session. His inspiring presence and his personal attention to the details have been proving to be very great assets to the Reception Committee. In every way the Session promises to be a tremendous success.

Trade And Industrial Schools Needed

"I WANT TO POINT OUT THE NEED FOR A CITY OF THE SIZE OF BOMBAY, TO HAVE IN EACH PART OF IT, INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS, SO THAT BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE LOCALITY WILL HAVE AT THEIR VERY DOORS, FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR QUALIFYING THEMSELVES FOR GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS EITHER BY FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME ATTENDANCE."

Thus observed Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay, declaring open the Exhibition of Handicrafts and Sewing Articles and the Annual Rally and Prize Distribution, on Saturday evening, at Grant Road.

He concluded his speech by saying that he was, however glad to notice that the Bombay Schools Committee had, in a way, made a beginning in departing from this conventional mode of imparting education, and had introduced teaching of handicrafts in 16 of their Primary Schools situated in different parts of the city.

The Chairman of the Municipal Handicrafts Exhibition took Mr. Advani round

After the inspection, a short but delightful programme of songs, musical drill, etc., conducted by the girls and boys was gone through, which were much appreciated by the audience.

Molestation Of Women Workers

(Continued from page 9.)

ed very stringent measures, as we are entitled to, not even one-hundredth part of this would have occurred.

TERRORISING WORKERS

Sir, the same process is adopted in the legislative sphere. Questions, adjournment motions and cuts. The idea is that somehow or the other decent people should be frightened into submission. If there is a strike with violent demonstrations the people will get frightened! Before the 7th some people even approached me and asked me to tell the millowners to close their mills for a day so that the whole trouble would be saved. I said, "No'; if for one day the mills are closed at the instance of a frightened Government, the next day the Government must surrender themselves to the bullying tactics of gangsters. Government will do nothing of the kind. So long as things are going on peacefully, Government will not interfere. They are at liberty to preach their gospel, they can educate the public opinion, but as soon as violence steps in in any shape or form Government will see that it is properly controlled and Government will control it.

(To be continued.)

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Progress Of Work In Ahmedabad Dry Area

Experience Shows That Excise Vigilance Can't Be Relaxed For Some Time More

The following Press Note has been issued on the progress of the working of the Ahmedabad dry area scheme during the fortnight ending 28th February, 1939:

The fortnight under report gives some indication of change in the situation in the Ahmedabad dry area.

Effective action was taken by the Ahmedabad police authorities against private cars taking paying passengers to Bilasia and Kathwada shops, for the purpose of getting drink, and this has resulted in a very considerable drop in the traffic as is shown in the following figures:—

Chowkey.	Number of persons recorded as passing the excise chowkey during the—Past fortnight.	Present. fortnight.
Sahijpur	1,381	190
Chandola	122	45
Rakhial	737	366
Vadej	109	32
Vasna	21	22
Nicol Road	48	10
	2,418	665

As a result there has been some diversion of the trade to certain shops on the railway, e.g., Kalol, Dabhoda, Nadiad and Gothaj, especially on holidays. For instance, the number of passengers going to Nadiad and Gothaj during February increased to 12,566 compared with 11,766 in January and to 775 compared with 384, respectively.

ILLICIT TRADE DETECTED.

Several cases of importation and of illicit distillation were detected. For instance, on the night of the 21st an excise petty officer in a running train got down at Vatwa station to watch the passengers, and noticed a couple of Mahomedans, one of whom was carrying a bundle. The petty officer kept them under observation and saw one deposit the bundle near a culvert in the railway station. As this conduct appeared suspicious, the men were detained, and on the bundle being examined it was found to contain 8 sealed pint bottles of spiced country liquor, which had been originally supplied from the Anand Government liquor warehouse to the Mehmedabad country liquor shop. The case has been put into court and the result is awaited.

On the 22nd an excise watch was being kept at a level crossing, where trains have to stop owing to work being in progress on the railway track. and a Thakarda, known as a smuggler of liquor with 2 previous convictions, was seen to get down from the train with a large jar. He was searched and was found to be carrying nearly a gallon of illicitly distilled liquor which he had brought from the Kalol side. On conviction the Thakarda was given one month's rigorous imprisonment.

On the 23rd information was received that another Thakarda was in possession of a large quantity of illicit liquor in Shahibagh, and on search of his hut a copper pot found half buried, containing over a gallon of liquor. A further two bottles, in which he had passed on liquor to a friend, were found in another Thakarda's hut.

On the 20th, a Hindu got down from the train at Vatwa and was proceeding to walk into the city along the railway line when he was stopped by an Excise Examining Party, and found to be carrying a quart bottle of Johnny Walker whisky and a pint bottle of Black and White, which he had got in Baroda. He was sentenced to one day's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25. He had been fined Rs. 10 for a similar offence of importing a bottle of whisky at Ahmedabad station on 31st October, 1938. The profit on a couple of successful trips from Baroda would probably repay fine.

"DUMB STILL" RECOVERED.

For some time there have been certain suspicions regarding the illicit distillation of liquor on commercial lines in Ahmedabad city, and during the fortnight the arrest at Kankaria of 2 youths, who were found with illicit liquor in their possession, formed the basis for further investigation, in the course of which about three gallons more of illicit liquor and the component parts of a "dumb still" were recovered from various places in the city. There are indications that distillation was being financed by a trader who distributed to approved customers through agents and the case is still under inquiry. (A "dumb still" is a somewhat uneconomical implement for distilling illicit liquor, but it has the advantage that its component parts are articles of ordinary household use and therefore once the still has been dismantled, they do not furnish evidence of their use as implements for distillation. The name of "dumb still" is given as this still cannot 'turn approver' against its owner).

Great importance need not as yet be placed on such examples of distillation, for it was realised from the beginning that the opportunity of making easy money would produce a supply of illicit liquor to meet a local demand. It is clear, however, that it will not be possible to relax excise vigilance for some time longer.

During the fortnight 3 permits for the personal consumption of foreign were issued against 12 in the previous fortnight. No permits for the personal consumption of country liquor were granted during this fortnight; one permit was cancelled as the holder thereof died.

21 out of the 28 country liquor permit holders visited the Baroda country spirit depot and purchased 28 bottles of country liquor.

The Vatwa toddy shop sold 367 gallons of toddy as against 559 gallons during the preceding fortnight.

PERMITS OF HEMP DRUGS.

21 permits for the possession and use of hemp drugs on medical certificate were issued during the fortnight as detailed below:

	Fortnight. Present	Past	Total up to 28th February, 1939
Ganja	1	5	146
Bhang	2	3	23
Charas	—	—	496
Opium	18	18	2,223
	21	26	2,888

In one case a duplicate copy of permit was issued to an addict on production of evidence to the effect that the original was lost. To discourage personation, the addict was required to produce his photograph which was pasted on the new permit issued.

During the fortnight 3 permits were cancelled by the Collector as the holder of one of them was convicted of illicit sale of charas and those of the remaining two were dead. 3 more permits have been recommended for cancellation for similar reasons. In addition one opium permit was surrendered by its holder stating that he left off the habit of eating opium.

SALES AT GOVT. DEPOT.

The sales of drugs at the Government retail drugs depot for the period under review were—

	Seers.	Tolas.
Ganja	1	69
Bhang	0	66
Charas	6	67
Opium	14	62

The number of offences detected during the fortnight was 14 more than that during the preceeding fortnight. Details of these as compared with the preceding fortnight together with the progressive totals are given below:—

Illicit distillation,	Fortnight. Present	Past	Total up to 28th February 1939.
etc.	5	-	65
Country liquor	11	6	134
Foreign liquor	1	1	19
Toddy	-	-	3
Ganja	2	4	62
Bhang	1	1	24
Charas	12	11	200
Opium	22	18	290
Cocaine	1	-	3
Drakshasav	-	-	2
	55	41	802

Of the 55 offences detected 50 were detected within the dry area and five outside it.

In 7 cases information was received from the Prohibition Department. Action was taken in two cases which proved successful. The remaining five are under inquiry.

SALE OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

The country spirit shops at Adalaj, Wanch and Bhuwaldi, which are the nearest country spirit shops to the dry area sold 49 proof gallons of country spirit during the fortnight as against 32 proof gallons sold at the first shop during the corresponding period of the preceding year and at the last two shops during February, 1938. There were no sales of country spirit at the Kasindra shop as the ration allotted to it was exhausted and no extra ration granted.

There has been an increase in the number of drug cases detected, which rose from 34 in the last fortnight to 38 during the fortnight under review. In particular there was an important seizure of 105 tolas of charas and 52 tolas of opium, under circumstances which indicate an organised supply to illicit retailers from Idar State shops. As the case is at present 'sub judice' details will be given later.

During the fortnight 24 searches and raids were conducted by the Excise Department out of which 18 were successful.

The gratitude of the Excise Department is due to the Baroda Durbar in the prompt action taken in cancelling the license of the licensee of Bilasia country spirit shop, who had been convicted of an excise offence in Ahmedabad, and for making arrangements which appear to be effective to ensure that at Kathwada and Bilasia shops the service of liquor is as far as possible, confined to State residents only.

As anticipated at the beginning of the experiment, cases of smuggling and of illicit distillation are now coming to the front. The Excise Department has got the situation fully under control.

POLICE FIND CLUE IN TRAIN MURDER MYSTERY

Three Men Arrested At Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

The Allahabad police got an important clue in the murder mystery of Sjt. Krishnadas Bhatt, a prominent Congress leader of Jubbulpore. It will be recalled that he was murdered in a running train in January last.

Investigation indicates that one person entered Sjt. Bhatt's compartment at Naini station while the train was running and he probably asked for money and on his refusal, Mr. Bhatt was murdered and his body thrown out.

Police have recovered shawl from lavatory of the compartment wherein Mr. Bhatt was travelling.

The police made enquiry about this shawl and it was found that it did not belong to him. The shawl had blood stains, and now the police are trying to find the owner of the shawl.

Three persons have been arrested on suspicion. Two of them are Sikhs and the third one is a Christian.

MUSLIM TRUSTS AND PROPERTY TAX

Move To Secure Exemption: Committee To Represent Matter To Govt.

A meeting of the Mutawalis and Trustees of Muslim Charitable Awkaf and Trust was held in the Anjuman-Islam Hall on Friday to consider the proposed tax of 10 per enct. on the ratable value of immovable properties of the City of Bombay and Suburbs and of the city of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mohamed Yusuf presided. It was resolved that a Committee consisting of Messrs. Osman Sobhani, Abdul Rehman Mohamed Yusuf, Siddick Sulaiman, Mohamedali Chailwalla, Ahmed Habib, Saif F. B. Tyabji, S. M. Khatkhatay, Dr. S. A. K. Al Edroos, Kamruddin G. Merchant, be appointed to draft a representation to the Government of Bombay urging them to exempt Muslim Awkaf (Trusts) properties from the proposed 10 per cent tax under the new Finance Bill and, if necessary, to wait in deputation on the Government.

DAVID SASSOON LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

The ninety-second report of the David Sassoon Library and Reading Room presented by the Managing Committee is a record of very useful work the institution has been doing. It is stated that the numerous magazines are a feature of the reading room section and that a number of additions have been made last year.

The Library possesses a large reading hall and on the tables is displayed a selection of leading magazines and newspapers. Besides there is a well laid out garden where outdoor reading can be enjoyed, an advantage which no other library in Bombay possesses.

Wire To Maharaja From Bombay Humanitarian League

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 16.

On behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League J. N. Mankar, the Secretary of the League wired to the Maharaja Sahib Jhalawar as under:—"shocked to learn from Lala Tansukhrai, who recently visited Jhalawar, about the ruthless murder of an innocent boy.

Pray deal strongly with the matter and prohibit such barbarous custom which is a disgrace to humanity and reflects discredit on a civilised and cultured State. Humanitarians are perturbed everywhere. Early action and amends are "solicited".

Our Madras Letter

WARDHA SCHEME OF EDUCATION

To Be Introduced In Madras Next Year

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The first step in the introduction of the Wardha Scheme in the Presidency would be taken during the next school year. The Government's idea is to convert the existing elementary schools into schools of the Wardha type for which a new syllabus is being drafted. The scheme is widely welcomed in the province, and to enquiries made by some educationists, the Minister for Education told them that it would take a few months for the scheme to be put into operation. It is not an easy affair, for the first requisite is good teachers trained on those lines. The fundamental principle of the Wardha Scheme is the synchronisation of learning and doing. While the student is spinning "charkha', he can learn Geography, the theory of Rotation, History, Agriculture, Commerce, Arithmetic and every other subject.

To be able to impart this kind of education, the teachers also should be adequately trained. Such teachers should be trained not only in the content of education, but also about the real spirit of the Wardha system. The Minister announces that it would be introduced in the next year. The Government at first propose to convert all elementary schools into the Wardha schools. In a week or two, the syllabus to be followed in the elementary schools to prepare them for the Wardha system of education will be published by the Government.

Consequent on the reports of abuse of salt concessions in the coastal villages and the impracticability, not to speak of the strain, of controlling violations of the rules, the Government of Madras have decided to restrict the collection of salt under the concessions secured in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact to fixed periods in the year, i.e., two months in a year for the manufacture of salt and two weeks for the collection of salt from spontaneous formations. This restriction, it is expected, would obviate the need for the fixation of some artificial standard by salt officers or the requirements of the villagers concerned, which had been found to be arbitrary and unsatisfactory from the villagers' point of view.

This proposal of limiting the periods of salt concessions was viewed by most of the District Collectors and the Collector of Salt Revenue as workable and, therefore, the Government considered that the scheme should be given a trial. The two months' period during which the concession is to operate should commence from the time of preparation of the beds. When the period has expired, the salt remaining in the beds should be destroyed by the villagers concerned. The collection of salt from natural deposits in swamps should, however, be treated on a different footing as the two months' period is much too long for this kind of salt collection. Instead, two periods of a week each, during the season, may be allowed in these cases. The District Collectors are required to define, in consultation with the salt officers, the nature of the salt areas, i.e., whether they are to be treated as natural deposits or as areas for the manufacture of salt.

SITUATION IN SHEKHABATI

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGRA, (By Mail.)

Pt. Tarkeshwar Sharma, Secretary Jat Kisan Panchayat has issued the following statement to the Press replying to the statement of the Jaipur Publicity Office regarding the situation in Shekhabati:—

"In the "Hindustan Times' of 11th March, I read the statement of the Jaipur Publicity Officer in which he has tried to establish that every thing is calm and quiet in Sheikhabati and no Kisan unrest exists there. The whole statement is full of straight lies and to point out the untruths contained therein, I would only enumerate a few cases of police and Thikanedars excesses on the Kisans. The instances to which I wish to refer are:—

1. An old woman of village Kakoda was beaten so severely that the following day she died.

2. A woman Lad by name of village Kishorpura afraid of being beaten with shoes and lathis fell down in a well to escape the ordeal.

3. On 1st of Feb., a group of Meenas and some policemen under the instructions of the Circle Inspector of Surajganj brutally beat the peaceful and unarmed Kisans

4. On 1st of Mar. at Jhunjhunu on the Kisan Day the police with the help of the men of Thikana Navalgarh cruelly beat them and torture in various other inhuman ways.

5. A lathi charge was made again at Jhunjhunu on the 3rd of March without any notice.

6. The Thakur of Mukandgarh also got a few important persons of the town arrested on the 1st of March and ordered his men to severely beat them with shoes and dandas.

In the face of these facts it is preposterous for the Publicity Officer to maintain that every thing is calm and quiet in Shekhabati. His allegation against the leader of Kisan Panchayat and workers of the Prajamandal that they had carried on a propaganda amongst the Kisans of 'no rest campaign' is baseless. The truth is just the other way. The repression and oppression by the State and the Thikanedars is being perpetrated simply to alienate the Kisans from the Prajamandal movement. The Kisans, however have been giving full co-operation to the present Satyagraha in spite of all efforts of the State and the Thikanedars and they will continue to do it till the last moment. They realise that in the success of the present movement also lies there welfare and happiness.

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

Favourable Crop Reports And Large Shipments

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, has issued the following Market Report for the week ending 11th March:—

WHEAT

International markets were generally quiet during the earlier part of the week under review and prices drifted downwards owing to favourable crop reports from North America and fears of large shipments of Argentine wheat. Later in the week, however, there was a good deal of speculative buying in Liverpool and with smaller Australian exports the closing tendency was firm. In Chicago prices moved within narrow limits and closed fractionally lower.

In India, there has been a general decline in values, mostly affecting new crop positions. Cloudy and showery weather again prevailed in certain Northern Indian districts but the weather now appears to have cleared up. On the whole, wheat and most rabi crop prospects have improved somewhat. The offtake, however, continues to be poor.

KARACHI MARKET

At Karachi, ready wheat was practically unchanged at Rs. 2/14- per maund while July lost 7½ pies to close Rs. 3/-/5½. At Amritsar, ready fell by 2 annas to Rs. 2/3- per maund. Har new crop was only down 1 anna 3 pies to Rs. 2/7/2 At Lyallpore, ready quotations were 1 anna lower and closed Rs. 2/3- per maund. Har lost nearly 1 anna 6 pies closing at Rs. 2/5/3. The market at Hapur registered a 1 anna decline all round, ready falling to Rs. 2/7/9 and Jeth to Rs. 2/10/10½. At Bombay, the market was unchanged at Rs. 3/2/8 per maund for ready Karachi/Bangla, Rs. 3/6- for May and Rs. 3/7- for September. While the ready market at Calcutta was unchanged at Rs. 3/7- for both Punjab and Cawnpore qualities, May declined by 9 pies to close Rs. 3/8-.

STOCKS

Stocks at Karachi have fallen by 2,000 tons to 26,000 tons and those in Bombay port authority warehouses by 1,000 tons to 7,000 tons. Stocks at Amritsar are unchanged at 3,500 tons while nearly 1,000 tons went into consumption at Hapur leaving a balance of 12,300 tons. Stocks at Lyallpore are just under 16,000 tons.

LINSEED

Calcutta linseed c.i.f. London was quoted £12/12/6 per ton for near shipment and Argentine linseed £11/2/6. These values represent increases of 2sh. 6d. and 5sh. respectively over the past week.

The United Kingdom linseed market closed easier after a firm period at the outset and there were numerous enquiries for early shipments. Prices of La Plata increased with desultory interest on the United Kingdom account but the Continent purchased liberally.

The Indian market showed a mixed tendency. Bombay Bold for ready delivery improved to Rs. 5/2/3 per maund while Calcutta dropped slightly to Rs. 5/-/6. At Calcutta, May was 1 anna better and closed Rs. 5/2/6.

Exports amounted to 3,000 tons of which 1,900 tons were shipped from Bombay and the balance from Calcutta.

RICE

The Burma market was easy. Big and Small Mills Specials being quoted Rs. 2/4/10 and Rs. 2/6/1 per maund respectively. At Calcutta, values declined by 1 to 3 annas 6 pies per maund, Seet being most affected. Imported Burma rices were, however, unchanged. Northern India markets were quiet and also unchanged.

WHERE DEMOCRACY & TYRANNY CLASH

Middleton And Pritt Send "Sympathies" For Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Mr. J. B. Middleton, Secretary of the British Labour Party sent the following message to the meeting held here by the India League. He wrote to Mr. Krishna Menon:

"I cannot attend your meeting tonight, but I can assure you I appreciate very deeply the feelings that you and many Indian comrades must be suffering at this juncture of Indian and world affairs. On every hand—in all quarters of the earth—tyranny and democracy are in conflict. In some places they are engaged in open warfare; elsewhere the issue is that of civil war; but everywhere, freedom is feeling a sense of frustration. This is an old story in India, however, where generations of alien rulers have failed to realise the inborn right of all peoples to govern themselves in their own communities.

Gandhi lives in the hearts of his countrymen and countrywomen because he of all his race has brought this simple claim the most forcibly before the British people. It is grievously wrong that it should be necessary for him to compel the Indian claim to freedom to-day.

I join with you and your comrades in sending him greetings and join in desiring the fulfilment of all your efforts to win self-government for your people in their own Homeland."

Mr. D. N. Pritt, K. C. sent the following message!

"I should like to express my sincere sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi in his present struggle and my continued hopes that the aspirations of the Indian people for freedom may be realised in the near future."

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.

The Directors' report issued by the Tapti Valley Rly. Co. Ltd., state "inter alia":—

The Directors submit their Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1938.

"Coaching Traffic":— The number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom show further increase this year. The results however would not have compared favourably had it not been for the exceptional traffic in connection with the Indian National Congress which was held at Haripura, near Madhi. a station on your line, in February

"Goods Traffic":—Although the tonnage carried shows an improvement the receipts therefrom are down approximately by Rs. 1,52,600 This decrease is due to loss of higher rated traffic owing to less traffic in oil seeds and increased road competition in the transport of cotton to Bombay.

"Road Competition:—Your Agents have recently written to the Working Administration suggesting 'inter alia' that this form of competition might be counted by the introduction of more frequent passenger services combined with a lower scale of fares and special rates for commodities where road competition exists. They now await action by the Working Administration on the lines of the suggestions put forward by them.

From the accounts it will be seen that the working of the line for the year under review has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 10.58.191-13-7 to which is added the sum of Rs. 23,840-5-10 brought forward from last year's accounts, making Rs. 10.82,032-3-5 in all.

The Directors declared an adinterim Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, which absorbed Rs. 4,61,055-0-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 6.20,977-3-5 available for distribution which they recommend should be applied as follows:—

1. Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December 1938 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum (making 8 per cent. for the year) payable less Income Tax Rs. 5,92,785	
2. Bonus to the Company's Staff	1.000
3. Balance to be carried forward	27.192-3-5
Total Rs.	6.20,977-3-5

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Chief Editor of the "Leader" is suffering from attacks of Cardaic Asthma.

RAISING STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY

Bombay Maternity & Child Welfare Councils Activities

The Governing Body of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council have much pleasure in presenting the Third Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1933.

The Council was started in December, 1935, with the main object of co-ordinating the maternity, child welfare and health services in the mofussil and preventing overlapping of work, and expanding and raising the standard of efficiency in the Centres as funds permit. The Council has to some extent achieved these objects and records with pleasure that during the year under report 5 new centres have been added to our list making a total of 47 centres working in 13 Districts in this Presidency.

POONA HEALTH SCHOOL

As reported in the Second Annual Report, the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council started the organization of the Poona Health School from 1st March, 1938.

The School was opened on 15th April, 1938.

Practical and theoretical training was adopted according to the syllabus of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council with which it was intended to seek affiliation in the near future.

AMALGAMATION

We have also received a letter from the Commissioner, Central Division, Poona and the Chairman, Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association re: the amalgamation of the Association with this Council. The proposal has been accepted by the Council, and by this arrangement the training of Dais will be handed over by the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association to the Council together with all the funds belonging to the Association.

In all 47 applications for grants were received for 1938-1939 and the Governing Body has so far allocated a grant of Rs. 30,450 for them.

TOURING HEALTH VISITOR

In view of the growing number of centres in the Mofussil, the Governing Body has sanctioned the appointment of a Lady Health Visitor to supervise the work of the centres under the general instruction of the Hon. Adviser, and to act as an assistant to the Lady Superintendent, Poona Health School during her stay in Poona which will be her headquarters.

BIRTH CONTROL ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The policy of this Council on this problem is to see that mothers are given the necessary information and supplied with the material for contraception on medical grounds.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE IN RURAL AREAS

As per the Government Press Note on this subject we have so far recommended 12 Nurse-Midwives and 26 midwives to 12 District Local Boards. We have also supplied to them various printed forms for recording maternity and child welfare work.

MASS PRAYERS AGAINST 'OM MANDALI'

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 20.

All physical efforts to stop the activities of "Om Mandli' having failed, a move is afoot to launch a novel form of protest through mass prayers.

Mrs. Rupvanti Kewalram Mukhi, Secretary of the Bhaibund Narishala, has issued an appeal to the people of Hyderabad asking them to observe prayers morning and evening for three days—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—, and live on vegetarian diet.

On Tuesday evening, joint prayers will be held by a gathering of women at the Narishala. Besides, an "Akhand Pat", and "Yagna" (sacrifice) for three days have been organised.—United Press.

170,000 TAKE IDENTITY CARDS IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, (By Mail.)

More than 60 per cent. of the male population of Palestine over the age of 16 have taken out military identity cards in the last four months.

Cards issued by February 22 under the system, which was introduced as a check on all inhabitants, numbered 170,000. Women need not take out cards.

Of this total 90,000 cards were issued to Arabs, 76.000 to Jews and 4.000 to British, German Armenian, Greek and Italian residents.

There are roughly 350,000 male Arabs in Palestine, 210,000 Jews and about 7,000 others.

In addition to requiring identity cards, people travelling by car must also produce special permits. —Reuter.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS DOWN

Upward Trend In All Groups

GILT-EDGEDS FIRM

Small Rise In Cross-Rate

BOMBAY, March 21.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton market seemed hesitant though fears of loan release had somewhat vanished. The outlook is still perplexing and operators are still awaiting more definite developments in Washington.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets displayed brighter sentiment on increased buying interest as International situation was less tense. Home Industrials showed upward trend. Kaffirs and oils met with support.

Gilt-edgeds ruled firmer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street opened firm with U.S. Steel being quoted at dol. 57½.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 21.

Previous closing	8.05
To-day's opening	8.03
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	7.98
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 21.

Previous closing	4.58
To-day's opening	4.63
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	4.65
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 153-0
July August ..... Rs. 153-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 21.

Though fears of loan release had somewhat vanished yet the outlook seemed to be somewhat confused on New York cotton market where operators are still awaiting more definite developments in Washington.

The session opened with July option at 8.03 i.e. two points lower than the previous closing. The market later witnessed liquidation and prices further eased with July touching at 7.99.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 21.

Locally, Broach April/May after opening at Rs. 153-14 slightly advanced to Rs. 154-2 but finally closed at Rs. 153-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 21.

May (8.10/8.10) 8.24/8.24
July (not received) 8.03/8.03
October (7.63/7.63) 7.74/7.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 21.

American March (4.71) 4.77
American May (4.68) 4.74
Egyptian March (6.38) 6.42
Egyptian May (6.38) 6.42

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 21.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (£23 1/16 paid and buyers) £22 7/8 sellers
Dunlop March (£28 1/2) £28 1/2
Lightning March (£25 3/4) £25 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 value) 8 paid and value
Forward April June (7 7/8 paid and buyers) 8 1/16 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/8 sellers) 12 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/4
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£214 3/4 buyers £215 sellers. Steady) £215 1/2 buyers £216 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Steady) £14 15/16 buyers £15 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £48 3/4) £48 1/4 to £49 1/4
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 21.

Liverpool wheat March delivery was finally quoted at 51 3/8d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 21.

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 21.

Previous closing	4.68.21
To-day's opening	4.68.18
To-day's closing	4.68.28

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 21.

Previous closing	176.85
To-day's opening	176.85
To-day's closing	176.82

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 21.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.68.18 and advanced to 4.68.43 but later eased to 4.68.34 whence fluctuated sharply with undecided trend. The business was somewhat active on better feeling.

Franc opened at 176.85. The market was somewhat steady and fluctuations were confined to narrow range.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay (13.237) 13.216
New York on Bombay (35.05) 35.06
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 3/8
London on Milan (88.98) 89.06
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4) nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-5
Silver (20 1/16d) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months 5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 21.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Little general selling. Small demand. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 21.

Spot (20 1/16d) 20d—1/16
Forward (19 7/8d) 19 3/4d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, March 20

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-5.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 21.

Wheat May	3 6 6
Wheat September	3 7 3
Linseed May	5 4 6
Linseed September	5 7 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 21.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 53 3/4d. New May at 51 5/8d. and July at 53 1/8d. The market after lower opening despite steady overnight foreign advices continued quiet owing to poor United Kingdom demand for actual.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 21.

Chicago wheat market opened quite with May quotation at 67 1/2. The market underwent considerable liquidation on favourable weather reports and poor foreign advices with May touching at 57 1/8.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £83 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday, March 10, £86 3/4
Monday, March 13, £86 3/4
Tuesday March 14, £86 1/2
Wednesday March 15, £86 1/4
Thursday March 16, £86 1/4
Friday, March 17, £85 1/4
Monday, March 20, £84

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 21. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £83 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£111 1/4) £111
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
5 per cent 1942-47 (£107) £107
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102) £102

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 1/4) £68 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 1/4) £95 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£106 3/4) £108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£96) £96 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105) £105 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 21.

London Stock Exchange displayed brighter feeling.

Giltedged securities were steady. Three and half per cent was quoted at £83 1/2.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-0) 17-1 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (dol 56-3) dol 58-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-9) 24-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (29-6) 30-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 60-7 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22) £22
Dunlop Rubber (25-9 Ex Div) 26-6
Unilever Ordinary (32-6) 34-6
Ford Motors (16-10 1/2) 17-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£42) £43
British American Tobacco Ordinary (93-1 1/2) 96-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/8) £6 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (127-6) 131-3
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-9) 21-6
Distillers (89-0) 90-3
British Dyers (4-0) 4-3
British Celanese (3-4 1/2) 3-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (25-9) 26-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-0) 25-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-10 1/2) 3-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-3 Ex Div.) 21-0
Inter Nickels (dol 50 7/8) dol 52 3/4
Inter Nickels (dol 50 7/8) dol 52 3/4
Indian Irons (41-3) 41-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Empire of India (21-3) 21-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 24-6
Gula Kelampong (17-6) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-3) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (31-10 1/2) 32-6
Burma Corporation (7-9) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£11 3/4) £12 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (51-3) 51-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 70-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (82-6) 83-9
Sub Nigel (£11) £11 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (86-10 1/2) 87-6
Burma Oil (77-6) 80-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-0) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (81-3) 81-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£34 1/4) £34 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£24) £26 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£12 1/4) £13
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/8) £2 1/4
London Southern Def (£13 3/4) £15
London Transport 5 per cent (£120 1/2) £120 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£72 1/2) £73 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 21.

General Motor (dol 46 3/8) dol 47 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/4) dol 27 5/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 55 7/8) dol 57 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

SIMON KEEPS MUM

Questions On Demand For Modification Of India Act

LONDON, March 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Sorenson asked the Premier whether Government proposed in the near future to introduce legislation to enable Indian people democratically to control the Indian Central Government and to establish self-government in certain British Colonies.

Sir John Simon said that the provisions of Part II of the Government of India Act when brought into operation, would render the Indian Central Government to a large extent responsible to the Indian Legislature. The Government were not contemplating in the near future any further legislation for that purpose, nor for the purpose of establishing self-government in any British Colony.

Mr. Sorensen: "Seeing that he has qualified his reply regarding further self-government in India, will he not try to demonstrate to the world our democratic professions by seeing that this legislation is introduced?"

Sir John Simon: "The provisions made in the Act of 1935 were the result of a great deal of thought on the part of everybody in the House of Commons and I do not think that I can suggest there can be a change."

Mr. Sorensen: "Is he aware that the greater portion of the politically conscious in India is demanding a further development of Indian self-government?"

No reply was given.—Reuter.

WEDGWOOD COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(Continued from page 6.)

in the management of its own railways, and that they will continue to be managed for the benefit of British capitalists, merchants, manufacturers and jobhunters.

A Deep-Laid Plot

The Committee shrewdly anticipates that the new Federal Railway Authority may fail to earn even the interest on the railway capital. It recommends that when fresh capital is required for the State railways, the Railway Authority should have full power to raise it, and that the Federal Government should have nothing to do with it. The real motive of this recommendation seems to be that the Indian national railways should first be mortgaged to British capitalists, and subsequently sold to them outright.

It is a well-nown fact that Government can raise money much more cheaply and on much less onerous terms than even a public body like the Railway Authority. A Committee consisting of railway experts like the Wedgwood Committee cannot be ignorant of this. Therefore, when it ignores the important fact and makes a recommendation quite opposed to it, we are justified in accusing the Committee of selfish motives.

So far as the questions of State versus Company Management of State railways and the constitution and powers of the new Federal Railway Authority are concerned, the Report of the Wedgwood Committee constitutes the greatest menace to India's financial, economic and industrial, educational, social and political progress.

We, therefore, appeal to all the elected Indian Members of the Central Legislature to immediately pass a Resolution demanding that the Government of India should not renew any of the leases of companies managing State railways. They should also give a clear and definite warning to Government that if it renews any lease under any pretext whatsoever, Indians will repudiate it as soon as they acquire power in the Central Government. They should also offer the strongest possible opposition to the other proposals of the Committee, that the new Federal Railway Authority should be made quite independent of the Government of India and of the Central Legislature, and that it should have full powers to raise railway capital independently of the Government of India.

(Concluded.)

PARTY TO BISCUIT MANUFACTURER

BOMBAY, March 20.

Mr. Sathe, who is a pioneer in Biscuit Industry in Western India was the chief guest at a party held last night at Girgaum, arranged by Messrs. Mahajan Brothers. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., who presided over the function congratulated Mr. Sathe, who had built up the industry from a very humble beginning, Mr. Sathe who owns a big factory at Poona is sailing for England shortly.

IMPROVEMENT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodities Cheerful

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

London, March 21.

On the Stock Exchange the impression that the International situation was less tense caused a general improvement of prices with the volume of trading larger. Led by giltedged securities all groups shared in the advance with motors prominent and mining and oils receiving overseas support.

Commodities were generally more cheerful but trading was still restricted except in cotton which was comparatively active.

Foreign exchange market was quiet with the sterling slightly firmer in terms of most of the currencies.

Wall Street opened quietly firmer.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 20.

May	8.25
July	8.05
October	7.76
December	7.71
January	7.71
March	7.75
Middling spot nominal	9.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 20.

May	8.33
July	8.13
October	7.85
Middling spot	8.68

NEW YORK

New York, March 20.

11 a.m. Ranges—	
May	8.18/8.17
July	7.98/7.98
October	7.73/7.73
Noon Call—	
May	8.21
July	8.01
October	7.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 20.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 20.

March	4.73
April	4.71
May	4.70
June	4.64
July	4.58
August	4.54
September	4.51
October	4.49
November	4.47
December	4.47
January	4.48
February	4.49
March	4.50
Middling spot	5.06
10-12 a.m. quotations—	
May	4.65
July	4.45

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 20.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£84
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£67 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£94 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£96
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 1/4
Victory Bonds	£105
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	XD £8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lond. Reg.	£83
National Bank of India	XD. £30

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 20.

Linseed La Piata Hull c.i.f. March sellers	£11/1/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. March sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Mar/Apr. sellers	£12/18/9
Rapeseed Toria c.i.f. March April sellers	£11/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Mar/Apr. sellers	£10/10/0

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 20.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb.	7 1/16

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Mar/Apr. sellers	20/3
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Afloat sellers	22

LINSEED OIL

London, March 20.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. April sellers	24/1 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers	24/1 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 20.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

LONDON SPELTER

London, March 20.

Spelter hard (Indian brand) F.O.B. unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 20.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.21
Paris	176.85
Berlin	11.68
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 15/16
Amsterdam	8.82 1/16
Brussels	27.83 1/2
Milan	88.97
Berne	20.82

LONDON GOLD

London, March 20.

Gold bars fine per oz £7/8/6

LONDON SILVER

London, March 20.

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	19 7/8

BRITISH METAL CONSUMPTION

The British Metal Corporation has now published its consumption statistics for the United Kingdom in the last quarter of 1938. Compared with the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 1937, the figures are as follows:

(In long tons.)

	Dec. quarter, 1937.	Sept. quarter, 1938.	Dec. quarter, 1338.
Copper	75,000	63,000	62.000
Tin	6,500	4,600	4,800
Lead	87,000	87,000	87,000
Spelter	46,000	45,000	47,000

The consumption figure for copper has fallen both on the quarter and on the year, chiefly due to lower consumption for electrical purposes. In tin the decline is very substantial, although a slight improvement has taken place in the last three months of 1938. Here the reaction was particularly strong in the tinplate industry, although also the tin absorption of the other consuming trade was lower. In lead the consumption figure has remained stable, although the quantity of lead absorbed by the cable industry has risen since the December quarter of 1937. This rise was counter-balanced by lower consumption for accumulators and miscellaneous uses. Spelter represents the only metal, consumption of which has increased during the year owing to the better prospects of the galvanised sheet makers and the oxide manufacturers in A.R.P. work.

LOW U.S. COPPER EXPORTS.

Copper exports from the United States, which had been exceedingly high between June and November, 1938, reacted sharply in December and January. At 7,900 long tons the net export figure was for the first time again below the quota in December last, while in January the total declined further. According to Messrs. Brandeis, Goldschmidt, and Co., Ltd., it reached only 3,300 long tons, the lowest level for well over a year. The low United States exports are chiefly due to the fact that the country's producers have stabilised their domestic price at 11.25 cents per pound—i.e., the peak level of 1936. The New York export price, on the other hand, has slumped to 10.10 cents per pound, although this quotation includes a margin of 0.50 cents per pound for shipping charges to Europe. While, therefore, exports of copper from the United States appear unremunerative at present, it must be kept in mind that United States domestic sales have declined to very low levels as a result of the high price, so that American customs smelters may well be forced before long to sell in Europe in spite of the lower price. Larger exports from the United States may force the co-operating international producers to reduce their output, as consumption outside the United States fell last month below 100,000 tons for the first time since December, 1936.

LOWER TIN OUTPUT

According to the Metallgesellschaft the world's tin mines output reached 158,017 metric tons in 1938, against 209,874 tons a year before. The decline was chiefly due to the lower quotas of the restricting countries (which were practically halved last year), although both Bolivia and Belgian Congo, two member countries of the international scheme, have increased their supplies slightly on the year. China, the largest independent producer, has reduced its output in the last months of the year, so that the full year's figure declined by about 2,300 tons, to 9,037 tons.

FALL IN BRITISH TRADE

"The coal trade has struck a bad patch. The assurances by France late last year that steps would be taken to ensure that Britain secured a better share of import trade have, so far, yielded no advantage. There is no life in the export market, and buyers are operating cautiously. Up to February 4 the output of coal in South Wales was 3,718,000 tons, compared with 4,133,000 tons in the same period last year, a decline of 415,000 tons, of which the decline in exports accounted for about 275,000 tons. Coal owners and miners have the right at the end of next month to apply for a revision of minimum wages. They are well above the level certified by the quarterly ascertainments as within the economic capacity of the industry, but it is not expected that the owners will risk asking for a cut, as this would probably lead to trouble. The financial position has, however, become much worse lately, and if colliery stoppages are to be averted economies have to be found.

MINING INDUSTRY.

There have been several minor industrial developments in the past month, but they are dwarfed by the closing of collieries. How vital is the need to stimulate the mining industry if any sensible contribution is to be made to the plight of the special areas here may be gathered from the fact that at the Treforest Trading Estate, where 35 to 40 factories are in operation, only about 1,000 persons are employed, whereas at the end of this week it is proposed to close Cymmer Colliery, Porth, and 1,240 men will lose their employment, it is feared.

Development associations in Wales are receiving many applications from foreign firms whose principals are involved in persecutions on the Continent to set up factories, but they are experiencing difficulty in securing Home Office permission. The British Oxygen Company proposes to erect new factories in Cardiff to serve Wales and the West of England. In competition with other centres Cardiff has secured an important new industry. International Alloys are to set up a magnesium factory adjacent to the Roath Power Station of the C.E.B. at Cardiff, near the Monmouthshire border.

REVIVAL OF TIN PLATE TRADE

Rising trend of iron, steel, and tinplate production is the brightest feature of the industrial position in South Wales. Six furnaces are now in blast, and it is expected that seven will be operating before Easter. This recovery is due mainly to rearmament orders, especially for steel shelters, which are manufactured on a large scale at Cardiff. There are indications, however, that the rise in inland orders for iron and steel is partly offset by the marked scarcity of export orders.

The improvement in the steel position is less than many believe, and the rate at which iron ore is being imported appears to contradict the optimistic views in some quarters that the steel trade will show a substantial revival. This year to February 5, for example, only 70,022 tons of ore were imported into South Wales ports, compared with 148,988 tons in the same period last year, and imports of partly manufactured products fell from 132,000 to 24,000 tons. The export position to that date was also worse than last year, shipments of iron and steel falling from 21,503 to 13,529 tons and tinplates from 42,526 to 29,089 tons. In the past three weeks, however, the tinplate position has revived considerably, due mainly to more home trade. The works are now operating at about 43 per cent of capacity, compared with 34 per cent at the beginning of the year.

Port traffic returns, a reliable barometer, tell a poor story. Up to February 5 imports into Wales were 350,289 tons, compared with 516,539 tons in the same period last year, and exports 1,866,585 tons, compared with 2,182,040 tons. With the exception of general cargo all sections of the trade have declined.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

Final Dividend

The Directors have issued the following annual report of Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., for the year ending December 1938. The Balance Sheet is under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
The net profit for the year after payment of the Debenture Stock Interest amount to	26,70,766	2	8
To this has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year	2,74,109	13	5
Making a total of	29,44,876	0	1
Out of which the Directors have made the following appropriations to which effect has been given in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Appropriation Account sent herewith:—			
To Interim Dividend	3,01,894	8	0
To Depreciation Fund	12,28.331	0	0
To Magneto Plant Depreciation Fund	1,30.269	0	0
To Bonus to Staff	94,000	0	0
To Reserve for Income Tax	1,00,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund	2,00,000	0	0
	20,54,494	8	0
leaving a balance of	8,90,381	8	1
Out of which the Directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent, free of income tax amounting to	6,00,777	8	0
making 8 per cent free of income tax for the year.			
leaving a balance to be carried forward of	2,89,604	0	1

The dividend, if declared, will be paid by warrant payable on or after the 30th day of March, 1939, to Shareholders appearing on the Register as on the 9th day of March, 1939.

NEW SHARES.

During the year the Directors decided to offer Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each at par pro rata to the Shareholders of the Company on the Register on the 30th September 1938 in the proportion of one new Share for every five Shares held by each such Shareholder on that date. The offer was accepted in respect of 39,048 Shares of which 38,388 Shares were allotted before 31st December 1938 and the balance in 1939. The proceeds were utilised to pay off moneys which the Company had borrowed and the balance became available to finance the Capital Programme.

The Directors desire to place on record their deep regret at the sudden death of their esteemed colleague, The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, whose valuable services to the Company extended over a period of sixteen years.

The Directors accepted with great regret the resignation of Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham upon his retirement from India. He was a Director for nearly eleven years and always took a very keen interest in the affairs of the Company.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market very irregular. Market opened easy but now a better feeling owing to the covering of 'bear' sales and straddle operators buying. Prevailing opinion is that there will be no war. Think it better to sell the market up than go 'long'.

Liverpool.—Market completely unsettled by fears of export subsidy but shows good undertone. Think open long interest much reduced and far below normal. Feel bullish especially distants for investments.

New York.—Foreign domestic liquidation absorbed by trade demand replacing and short covering.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

1. Senate expected defeat export subsidy.
2. Market affected favourably by strong opposition subsidy.
3. Proposed continuation loan export subsidies meeting growing trade resistance but outlook too uncertain to venture definite opinion.
4. Considerable export subsidy opposition developing.
5. Opposition to cotton subsidy plan increasing.
6. Spot houses buying heavily partly closing straddle New York and Liverpool and fixing on buyers call prospects less favourable release loan cotton in near future.

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Regd. No. B 1065

DOCTORS' RECOMMEND
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1939

"Tripuri Sounded Bugle: Let Us Begin March"

Jaiprakash Narain's Call To Cease Controversies

PATNA, Mar. 18.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary, Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following statement to explain why the C. S. P. remained neutral on Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution at the plenary session of the Congress at Tripuri:

The question why the Congress Socialist Party remained neutral when Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution was voted upon in the private session of the delegates is exercising the minds of many people and a variety of misunderstandings seems to be current. It has been suggested in some quarters, to which such thoughts have never been foreign, that the leaders of the Socialist Party merely wanted to play the good boy in order to please the power that be. To such quarters I find it needless to reply.

To the question why we remained neutral I have a brief answer to make. We did not oppose the resolution because we did not want to be a party to driving Mahatma Gandhi and his followers out of the Congress, for, that and nothing short of it would have been the consequence if that resolution had been defeated. What that would have meant to the cause of the country I need hardly point out. Particularly would such a consequence have been disastrous at the present juncture when a crisis is impending and we are thinking in terms of a nation wide struggle. The need and importance of unity in our rank in such circumstances become far greater. We did,—incidentally I should add here that it is a matter for rejoicing that Panditji's resolution unacceptable as it was to us on certain grounds,—at least gave the goby to the theories of incompatibility and homogeneity which we had so strongly criticised and which had threatened at one time to bring disunity in the ranks of the Congress.

We, further, did not oppose the resolution because it was made clear that it did not imply, in any manner, a vote of censure on the President. Lastly, we did not oppose it because we firmly believed, after considering the various forces that were at work and that had manifested themselves in various undesirable forms, that it was in the interest of the Congress and the national movement as a whole that the Working Committee should command Gandhiji's implicit confidence and be appointed in accordance with his wishes.

On the other hand, we did not support the resolution because we were unable to accept all its ideological implications. For instance, we were not prepared to admit that Gandhiji "alone" could lead the country to victory in the event of a crisis.

NO OTHER OPTION.

The above considerations taken together left no option to us but to adopt an attitude of neutrality. Only those who are labouring under a misapprehension or who are acting upon hostile motives say that we sold socialism to Gandhism. This charge might have had some justification if we had supported the resolution. But it can have no basis at all when we made it clear in an authoritative statement that we had ideological differences with the resolution and that it was due to them that we were unable to support it. The action we took was prompted entirely by considerations of unity and I am firmly of the opinion that it was the best course to follow in the national interest. Any other decision would have been factional and sectarian. The issue involved was not whether the Congress should accept Gandhism or Socialism, but whether it should be split up or held together giving scope to all sections in it to work, subject to the acceptance of the fundamental policies of the Congress with which there was to be no break. Such a break has never been contemplated by us nor have we ever demanded it our final verdict clear.

CHAOS IN NAME OF "LEFTISM."

A question may be asked, why, if such were our views did we oppose the same resolution in the Subjects Committee. This is an important question which demands a straightforward answer. In view of the considerations given above we should have remained neutral in the Subjects Committee also. But we did not. Why? Because till then we were rolling along enmeshed in the logic of our action in supporting Subhas Babu at the elections and were functioning in a block with others of his supporters. Much as we disliked to divide the Congress into two rival groups which were intent upon measuring their strength on unreal issues, we were caught up in the stream and were running with it. There was also irritation in our minds at the leaders' refusal to agree to make any change in the resolution. So considering the 'pros and cons' and striking off the balance we had decided to oppose the resolution. After the Subjects Committee, however, certain things hap-

(Continued on page 12, column 5)

Pope's Peace Message to the world.: Pope Pius XII—formerly Cardinal Pacelli—making his appeal for peace during the service in the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican.

WAR SCARE IN EUROPE

Passive Air Defence Work In Karachi

KARACHI, March 20.

The war scare in Europe has accelerated the pace of passive air defence work in the military, sea port, air port and civil areas of Karachi.

Training classes in air raid precautions are started by the Karachi Port Trust authorities. Sixteen employees with First Aid examination qualification have been selected, who will, to start with, receive instructions on the subject from Major W. K. Campbell, Embarkation Medical Officer. Besides lectures, every week they will be called to drill for which uniforms of the style of U.T.C. will be given to them.

After having completed their training, they will be entrusted with the task of training other employees. It is understood that, in the first instance, they will be taught to defend the port of Karachi, in the event of a war, and then they might be called to colours for emergency service.

Members of the first batch have started taking training and they have been designed as Divisional Superintendents, Surgeons, Sergeants, etc.

For the benefit of the civil population, honorary air raid wardens are being appointed from amongst prominent citizens, who will be imparted training in the passive defence of Karachi. It is proposed to allot duties to the warders in different quarters of the city to convey warnings—which will be given at the time when an air raid is apprehended to the public.

It is further understood that a volunteer corps will be organised shortly for different classes of work, such as fire fighting, decontamination, medical aid, etc.—

No Gain To India

Delhi Reaction To Indo-British Trade Pact

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, March 21.

That new Indo-British Trade Agreement is mainly intended to facilitate the entry of Lancashire textiles in Indian market without special advantages or even guarantee for the Indian offtake is the consensus of opinion among the Indian political and commercial circles here.

The tall claim of maintaining 82 per cent of the British preference for Indian goods is mischievous and meaningless for the simple reason that the majority of the items are such to which this preference has its best insurance value and its offtake in all countries including the United Kingdom is mainly governed by price parity which is always in India's favour and in which the United Kingdom particularly benifits as results of higher exchange rate.

Regarding the textile and cotton quota, the terms are distinct departure from the recommendations and suggestions of the non-official advisers. While the U. K. has given no guarantee and graduated scale assumes a basis of five lakh bales for 1939 as against six and half lakhs in 1936-37 and five and half lakhs bales in 1935-36, India's offtake of Lancashire textiles has been stipulated at over a million yards during last few years and can be increased still further up to 425 millions yards as against offtake cotton which the United Kingdom had been having during the recent years.

Accordingly Lancashire has gained all that it wants thanks to their louder and insistent wailing during two and half years of negotiations while the Indian cotton will still have to look to its price parity for a larger British purchase.

In the words of the Member of the Central Assembly who represents the commercial interests while the U. K. has secured positive and definite advantages Indian gains are more illusory than real. This is of course price for being subordinate partners in so-called Commonwealth of Nations, he added. Lobby opinion is decisively against the agreement but efforts are being made to win over the Muslim League party.

The fate of the agreement still hangs in balance for large number of patriots in the League party are opposed to perpetuating the British preferences without countervailing Indian advantages.

LANCASHIRE PLEASED WITH TRADE AGREEMENT

LONDON, March 21.

The Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement is given prominence in morning papers. It has caused great satisfaction in Lancashire.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, leader of the last two Trade Delegations to India, said "I hope when we examine the details of the Agreement we shall find that there is genuine scope for a considerable increase in our trade."

Mr. A. H. Hinchcliff, Chairman of the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, expressed great satisfaction that the agreement was found possible.

"READ SIGNS OF TIMES"

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO INDIAN PRINCES

Days When People Could Be Ignored Are Gone: Retort To Travancore Dewan

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The following is the full text of Gandhiji's message to Travancore State's People:

I observe that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy had no better use for the two Travancore stalwarts, Shri Thanu Pillai and Shri Ramachandran than to send them to prison. They will give as good account of themselves in prison as they have done outside. But I cannot congratulate the Travancore Durbar on their action. When I was in Rajkot, I had seen Sir C. P. Ramaswamy's statement in condemnation of what he was pleased to term outside interference. May the princes summon whatever outside assistance they may choose and not the people? There is no restriction on the outside help the princes may take. The popular party has put many voluntary restrictions on such help. After all, what am I doing except to give advice as an expert in the science of Satyagraha? By doing so, I promote the spirit of non-violence and the cause of peace. The connection between the people of the states and of the so-called British India is organic, vital and indissoluble. There is no such connection between the princes who are and who pride themselves on being independent of one another. The common tie between them is that of subservience to the Paramount Power without whose permission, implied or explicit, they cannot move a blade of grass. But the Paramount Power itself growingly lives on the will of the nation including the people of the states. If the nation realises that it can develop invincible strength through Truth and Non-Violence, Paramount Power will be voluntarily replaced by the power of the people.

BAD ADVISERS.

It therefore seems to me that Sir C. P. and those Dewans who think like him are bad advisers of their princes and ill serve them. The effort to ignore the Congress and Congress workers and to prevent its natural influence working in the states is like that of a child, who by the little palm of his right hand tries to stop an onrushing flood. This attempt to stifle the legitimate aspirations of the people of the states surely sows seeds of bitterness on the one hand, between the people of the states and their princes to whom they want to be loyal and on the other between the princes and the Congress which wants to help them if it is allowed to do so.

"SIGNS OF TIMES."

I ask the princes and their advisers to read the signs of the times and march with them. They may succeed by frightful measures in sending for a time the freedom movement underground but they will never be able to crush it altogether. I venture to think also that the Paramount Power will have to shed their nervousness and overcautiousness. If they owe a duty to the princes, surely they owe an equal duty to their people. The days when the people could be ignored are gone. If the princes will not listen, let the Paramount Power tell them in plain terms that they may not except the latter's assistance in suppressing their people. The Paramount Power who draw ministers in many provinces from the Congress may not sit still when neighbouring states heap insults upon the Congress. It is an anomaly that demands quick handling.

PREMATURE ARRESTS.

To the people of Travancore, I suggest that the cause has benefited by the premature arrests of the two stalwarts. The benefit can only accrue if they will use the arrests wisely. If there is the slightest risk of violence breaking out, let there be no demonstration by way of processions and the like. Let them all devote themselves to constructive work. The date of launching out upon civil disobedience must not be anticipated. If I am to continue to advise, let me study the situation and let them await my opinion before resuming civil disobedience. Civil disobedience is but a minor part of satyagraha. Let the people including the most illiterate and the downtrodden be knit in a common bond by silent service. In this work even the students can take their due share. Let the satyagrahis remember that haste is waste. Their freedom was assured when they took the solemn vow of fighting for it through Truth and Non-Violence, that is through enlightened and disciplined self-suffering. For I know that they will never go back upon their vow.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

BLIMEY, I BET CAP'N HALE THINKS WE'RE SHINN'S GANG COMIN' BACK WITH TH'GOLD/ WON'T 'E BE SURPRISED, HINSPECTOR?
KEEP YOUR FACE COVERED/ HE MAY BE WATCHING THRU A GLASS/
SCUTTLE ME/ THAT AIN'T SHINN — IT'S WADE/.... ORDER FULL SPEED AHEAD/ WE'RE GETTIN' OUT/
THAT RUINS IT.... HALE IS PULLING OUT/
BUT SOMEONE ELSE HAS IDEAS ABOUT HALE, TOO...
12-19
SLAP MY FACE, WILL HE? I'LL FIX HIM/
OIL X
OIL
OIL X
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